The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Important Measures Before Both Houses of Congress.

Question of Abolishing the Rank of Admiral and Vice-Admiral.

Fierce Attack Upon Porter by Gen. Butler.

Proposed New Steam-ship Lines to Europe.

Investigations Relating to San Domingo and the Annexation Scheme.

Repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act by the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House had its regular "wash Monday" today, and the spectacle, though interesting and amusing, was not very dignified. A great variety of subjects came up, the principal of which were the Tenure-of-Office act, San Domingo, and Admiral PORTER. A rough-and-tumble scene took place on Gen. LOGAN'S bill abolishing the rank of Admiral and Vice-Admiral. The House lost its temper, and Admiral PORTER was duly stamped out of existence. LOGAN, BUTLER, BANKS, SAM COX and SCOFIELD were the prominent men in the angry discussion, and SCOFIELD alone raised his voice in behalf of a deliberate consideration of the matter. LOGAN demanded the immediate passage of the bill, on the ground of the wholly unnecessary character of the two offices. BUTLER remembered Fort Fisher, and took his revenge in a scathing, personal phillipic against the unfortunate letter writer. The relish with which he recognized his turn as having come was conspicuous. BANKS, too, remembered the wormwood and gall of the Louisiana campaign, and urged on the discomfiture. SAM COX, with comical professions of a desire for pure administration, treated the Admiral standing proxy for BORIE as a legal nullity, and though SCOFIELD and HALE said some brave words about kicking a man when he was down, the House was fairly stampeded. The opponents of the bill allowed the matter to go by default, and the bill was jammed through without a division, under that "short cut," suspension of the rules, which passes two motions in one vote. The bill now goes to the Senate, where it comes face to face with the Admiral's nomination, now pending confirmation. What the result will be, it is impossible to say, though it seems probable that the nomination will be confirmed first, and action taken on the bill afterward.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

Mr. KELLEY got his buncombe resolution on taxation to a vote today, and, much to his surprise, the House took the wind all out of his sails by adopting it all but unanimously as a glittering generality, or a piece of clap-trap, which everybody was only too glad to vote for. It was intended as an adroit piece of strategy to commit the House against any further reductions of the tariff, by declaring that all internal taxes must first be taken off, but it blew off like chaff before the wind.

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

In Executive Session, today, the Senate promptly confirmed Senator DRAKE to the position of Chief-Justice of the Court of Claims. A vigorous discussion then took place on the nomination of Admiral PORTER, Mr. EDMUNDS taking the floor and making a very incisive speech in opposition to it, not on the ground of personal hostility, or on the ground of a foolish letter, but on the ground that it was time to make an example which would put an end to a despicable practice of backbiting which had grown up in the navy. Senator TRUMBULL also opposed confirmation, while Senator DRAKE made a long speech in favor of it. The House bill abolishing the office confronts the Senate, and the result is doubtful.

THE INCOME TAX.

That there will be a formidable movement for the repeal of the Income tax seems certain. The efforts now making in the House are not the mere desire of members to figure in clap-trap resolutions on the subject, but the expression of organized determination to effect the repeal of the law at the present session. It was intended today to present a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tax, but as opportunity did not offer, it was postponed until next Monday. The Ways and Means Committee are very evenly divided upon this subject, but it is believed the House is in favor of it.

BOUTWELL AND THE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

Secretary BOUTWELL was before the Ways and Means Committee today for the purpose of explaining his desires in regard to the issue of an additional three hundred millions five per cent. bonds. He elaborated the reasons presented in his annual report, and a general conversation ensued respecting the funding scheme generally. The Committee will report a bill at an early day giving the Secretary the additional three hundred millions.

SUGAR IMPORTERS TO BE HEARD.

Mr. HUMPHRIES, of the firm of E. D. MORGAN & Co., New-York, appeared before the Committee and asked that a day be fixed when the sugar importers might be heard, and Thursday was fixed as such day.

INVESTIGATION OF THE INDIAN FRAUDS.

The Committee of Appropriations obtained authority from the House today to investigate the charges contained in Mr. WELSH'S late report to the Secretary of the Interior of fraud in the distributing of contracts for supplies to the Indians of Upper Missouri. Mr. SARGENT, in offering the resolution, said it met the approval of the President, who had directed the Secretary of the Interior to aid the proposed investigation by every means in his power.

REPEAL OF THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

For the second time in this term of Congress, Gen. BUTLER has offered and the House has almost unanimously passed a bill to repeal the Tenor-of-office act of 1867 and the amended act of 1869. The vote today was 157 to 25.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report became very current this morning that the President would today nominate Gen. PLEASONTON to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but the rumor was not verified by the list of nominations sent in, and the matter still remains in doubt. The political people here have all been believing in the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS, but it will not be surprising to see the President adhere to his personal preferences in this as well as in other matters.

COLORED MEMBER FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The colored member from South Carolina, J. H. RAINEY, Esq., successor to WHITTEMORE, appeared this morning in the House and was duly sworn. He is a man of fine presence, better looking, indeed, than any of his colleagues, and in color not darker than some other members of the House. He took, very appropriately, the only vacant seat on the extreme right of the Republican wing, and his first vote was for the repeal of the Tenure-of-office act, and his second for the acquisition of San Domingo. He evidently needs no mentor.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

The House fixed the holiday recess today by adopting Mr. DAWES' resolution to adjourn from Thursday, Dec. 22, to Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871, to which the Senate will undoubtedly agree. During the recess the Committee on Appropriations will prepare their bills for immediate presentation on the reassembling of the House.

SAN DOMINGO.

In the Senate today, propositions in the form of bills or resolutions, were brought forward touching several topics treated of in the President's Message. Mr. MORTON offered a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a Commission to go to San Domingo and report fully on all points needful to be considered in determining the question of annexation. Mr. CHANDLER offered a bill to meet the commercial difficulties with Canada and Mexico. The resolution of Mr. MORTON will, without doubt, be somewhat modified, and passed, so far as the Senate is concerned. It does not authorize the Commission to negotiate a treaty, but simply to investigate and report upon facts. Even Senators who would not favor a treaty, think that so much concession is due to the desires of the President as is made by the resolution. If Mr. MORTON'S resolution is passed there will be no reason for Mr. SUMNER'S resolution of inquiry, and in any event it cannot pass in its first form, nor at all. except after a sharp struggle. In the House, Gen. BANKS brought up the same subject, in a resolution authorizing the appointment of a Commission, with authority to negotiate a treaty, and sought to have it passed at once, but the House refused, and the resolution was finally modified so as to direct the Foreign Affairs Committee to inquire into the expediency of the appointment of such a commission. And Gen. BANKS was then given authority to report it back at any time, after five days' notice.

SENATOR SCHURZ AND THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

Senator SCHURZ struck the key of a song he will sing next Thursday about the election in Missouri. The resolution, which he offered today and which he will advocate then, embodies the principle on which the Schurz Brown party triumphed in the late election. The other side of the story, it is expected, will afterward be told by Senator DRAKE.

SAVING FOR THE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

Mr. DRAKE offered a proposition to form a kind of Government Employes' Mutual Charitable Association, of which every clerk in the Executive offices of the Government is constituted, willingly or unwillingly, a member by virtue of his office. The proposal is to form a fund by the withdrawal of a portion of each employe's salary, out of which, in certain cases, families are to receive aid, and the funeral expenses of any who have the misfortune to die while in Government service may be paid. The passage of this bill would legalize the forced assessments which Mr. WILSON has offered a bill to prevent, though, doubtless, the clerks would rather pay for burying each other than defunct politicians.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. MCCREERY and Mr. SAULSBURY today followed with appropriate echoes the cry of Mr. CASSERLY, uttered last Friday, for information, on the Democratic side of the Senate. Mr. MCCREERY wanted light in regard to the ownership of the Arlington estate, whether it had been Gen. LEE'S or Mrs. LEE'S, and even directed in his resolution an inquiry into the cost of purchasing a new cemetery and the removal of the soldiers' bodies. Mr. EDMUNDS said the resolution was so repugnant to his mind that he could not permit it to come before the Senate except under the rules, and notice was accordingly given of its introduction to-morrow. Mr. SAULSBURY'S desire for information, expressed in a resolution of inquiry, regarding the sending of troops to Delaware, was likewise denied immediate gratification.

GOING OVER THE CALENDAR.

At 12½ the Senate proceeded, under the resolution passed last week, to go over the calendar of unfinished business, and spent two hours and a half in hearing reported about sixty orders special and general. Two or three of these were passed, and a few were indefinitely postponed. Among the latter was the bill for an international exhibition in this city. On the calendar are 305 bills and fourteen resolutions. At least twenty-five of these bills propose grants of public lands. Upward of 120 more are bills of a purely private nature, being mainly bills for the relief of individuals, and have been passed over in the same manner which is now being done, several times before. Only a few of these 300 bills can ever pass, and the remainder will die with the present Congress; but if the course entered on is continued, all the week and part of next will be consumed in going over them.

WEAK SPOT IN A PUBLIC BUILDING.

The building occupied by the Census Bureau, in which are employed about 300 clerks, lately begun to give evidence, by the cracking of a portion of the walls, of being either too heavily loaded, or improperly constructed. Last Friday a perceptible widening of the cracks was observed, but Gen. MICHLER examined the building and pronounced it safe. Today, however, the cracks opened still more. The fact was communicated to Gen. WALKER, who, fearing that the report would spread among the clerks and cause a general and sudden rush from the building, had it quietly cleared. Those on the lower floors were first sent out, that their exit might not attract the attention of others. The architect of the Capitol was sent for and made a thorough examination of the building. He found the trouble all proceeded from a single girder supporting the staircase, and that the cracking wall, if it had fallen, would not have disturbed the desk of any clerk. The labor necessary to support the weak girder is being done to-night, and before office hours to-morrow the building will be absolutely secure.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TREASURY.

The balance in the Treasury at the close of business today, was $29,000,000 in currency, and $97,600,000 in coin, including $16,900,000 in certificates.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee of Ways and Means have appointed Thursday next to hear the sugar importers and sugar refiners with reference to alteration of the law enacted in July last. A delegation of importers are here today, including Mr. HUMPHREYS, of the firm of E. D. MORGAN & Co., of New-York. The Secretary of the Treasury was before the Committee urging a change in the law, so that it may better define how samples of sugar may be taken. He also urged the passage of the bill authorizing the issue of three hundred millions of five per cents in addition to the two hundred millions of five per cents of the last session, making five hundred millions in all. The action of the Committee is in doubt. A large number of tobacco manufacturers are here from the Richmond Tobacco Convention, seeking an interview with the Committee with the view of changing the law in reference to tobacco.

THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

A statement has appeared, without authority, that the Western Union and other Telegraph Companies have attempted extortionate charges for the telegrams of the observation and report of storms by telegraph and signals for the benefit of commerce. This is wholly baseless. The Telegraph Companies have been in full accord with the Department, and the reports which are so well organized as to be sent as easily as the Press reports, and transmitted out of regular business hours, will be charged at reduced rates. The Companies have shown every disposition to co-operate with the Department for the benefit of the people.

PRIVATE LETTERS IN DISPATCH BAGS.

The Department of State, under date of today, published the following:

"The frequent requests to the Department to transmit private letters through the Government dispatch bags renders it necessary to give notice that no private unofficial letters will be transmitted through such bags, except those to or from persons actually in the diplomatic or consular service of the United States, or to, or from, members of their families. All other unofficial letters received at the Department from or for any person in a foreign country will be sent to the general Post-office."

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in today:

Senator Charles D. Drake to be Chief-Justice in the Court of Claims; Hallan Richardson, of Maryland, Secretary of Washington Territory; Abert G. Edward, Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, Mo.; George L. Hall, Postmaster at Corrinne, Utah Territory; L. G. Gudger, Postmaster at Dalton, Ga.; Wm. G. Fuller Postmaster, Nunda, N. Y.; A. E. Day, Postmaster, Webster, Mass. Indian Agents—George Palmer, for Grande Rande, Oregon; Leroy S. Dyer, for the Silety Agency, Oregon; John B. Dickson, for Umahilla, Washington Territory; David L. Lowder, for the Hooper Valley Reservation, Cal.; Charles Maltley, for the Tull River Reservation, Cal.; Hugh Gibson, for the Round Valley Reservation, Cal.; C. A. Bateman, of Kansas, for the State of Nevada, and T. A. Lyon, for the Creek Agency.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

MEMORIALS.

At the opening of the Senate this morning a memorial was presented by Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, from the Iron Molders' National Union, held at Philadelphia last July, protesting against the importation of coolies into the United States. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, submitted a memorial from the American Medical Association, asking the appointment of a scientific commission relative to the cultivation of the cinchona plant, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

NEW STEAM-SHIP LINES TO EUROPE.

Mr. MCDONALD, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to aid the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New-York to establish an American line of iron steam-ships, for opening a direct trade between the United States and Southern Europe, for carrying the mails of the United States, and for promoting immigration into the Southern States of the Union. Referred to Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

The bill directs the Postmaster-General to contract with the said Company for carrying the United States mails for a term of twenty years from New-York, and Norfolk and other Southern ports of the Union, to Genoa, Trieste and the Suez Canal, and intermediate ports, for the sole compensation of ocean postages upon the matter thus transmitted. The steam-ships are required to be first-class vessels of not less than 3,000 tons registry, built of American iron, in American ship-yards, navigated by American officers, and manned by citizens of the United States.

Provision is also made for the proper accommodation of immigrants, and the education of apprentices on said vessels, and the use of the latter by the Government in time of war.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to establish ocean steam lines for the transportation of the mails between the United States and Europe, and for other purposes. Which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

It incorporates the American and European Steam-ship Company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, and provides for the construction and maintenance of lines of steam-ships between ports in the United States and Atlantic and Mediterranean ports in Europe, and directs the Postmaster-General to contract with the said Company for fifteen years for the transportation of the United States mails to the ports from and to which it may run regular lines of steam-ships, at the following rates: For semi-monthly service. $300,000 per annum; weekly service, $600,000 per annum; semi-weekly service, $900,000 per annum, and additional service in like proportion. The steam-ships must be first-class iron vessels of equal speed to any foreign vessel running on the same lines.

INTERCOURSE WITH OUR NEIGHBORS.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, introduced a bill in relation to the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British North American possessions, and the Republic of Mexico.

This bill authorizes the President, whenever in his judgment the public interest may require, to issue a proclamation suspending in respect to the provinces or territories therein to be designated, the operation of all laws and regulations whereby the right of bonded transportation is allowed to foreign transportation companies. The President is further authorised, whenever in his judgment such a measure shall be expedient, to declare the similar suspension of all laws whereby vessels of the Dominion of Canada, or of any other possessions in North America, are permitted to enter the waters of the United States; saving, however, to such vessels such rights as may be granted by treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, offered the following, upon which he stated be would make some remarks in a few days, to which time its consideration was deferred:

Resolved, That the disqualifications and disabilities imposed upon persons lately in rebellion against the Government of the United States were dictated by imperative public necessities, and not by a spirit of hatred or vindictiveness, and that as soon as such public necessities cease, due regard for the fundamental principles of our system of Government, as well as every consideration of sound statesmanship, demand the removal of those disqualifications and disabilities.

THE REPUBLIC OF DOMINICA.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, introduced the following joint resolution, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners in relation to the Republic of Dominica:

Resolved, &c., That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three Commissioners, and also a Secretary, the latter to be versed in the English and Spanish languages, to proceed to the Island of San Domingo and to inquire into and to ascertain, First, The political state and condition of the Republic of Dominica. Second—The desire and disposition of the people of the said Republic to become annexed to and to form a part of the people of the United States. Third—The physical, mental and moral condition of said people, and their general condition as to material wealth and industrial capacity. Fourth—The resources of the country, its mineral and agricultural products; the products of its waters and forests the general character of the soil, the extent and proportion thereof capable of cultivation; the climate and wealth of the country; its bays, harbors and rivers; its general meteorological character, and the existence and frequency of remarkable meteorological phenomena. Fifth—The debt of the Government and its obligations; whether funded, and ascertained and admitted, or unadjusted and under discussion. Sixth—Treaties or engagements with other Powers. Seventh—Extent of boundaries and territories; what proportion is covered by grants or concessions, and generally what concessions or franchises have been granted. Eighth—The terms and conditions on which the Dominican Government may desire to be annexed and become a part of the United States as one of the Territories thereof. Ninth—Such other information with respect to said Government or its territories as to the said Commissioners shall seem desirable or important with reference to the future incorporation of the said Dominican Republic into the United States as one of its Territories. Section 2—That the said Commissioners shall, as soon as convenient, report to the President of the United States, who shall lay their report before Congress. Section 3—That the said Commissioners shall serve without compensation, except the payment of expenses, and the compensation of the Secretary shall be determined by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President.

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

GEN. LEE'S ARLINGTON ESTATE.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, offered a resolution against the resolution for the benefit of Mrs. ROBERT E. LEE, which, upon the request of Mr. MCCREERY, was read:

It provides for the appointment of a Joint Committee to inquire and report what real estate, if any, belonged to R. E. LEE at the time he entered the Confederate service; by what right he held the land known as Arlington Heights, and whether he had any claim thereto which rendered Arlington liable to confiscation and forfeiture by reason of his participation in the rebellion. Whether the Arlington estate was not the property of and the title thereto vested in Mrs. LEE and her children, and inherited by her from her ancestors. Also, whether Gen. LEE had any right thereto, subject to forfeiture. If the property was sold for taxes, the Committee are directed to report the amount of taxes assessed upon it, the value of the property sold, who paid, and who received the money, whether less than the whole amount was not sufficient to meet the demands of the Government, and as to the legality of the sale.

Additional directions are given the Committee to report as to the expenditure necessary to put the premises in good repair, with a view to their restoration to the owner or owners; as to a fair and reasonable compensation for rent by the United States, since their occupation by the Government; as to the necessary means for removing any grave-yards on the land to other localities, and relating to the character and value of any improvements of the land or incumbrances upon it since its occupation by the Government; also, as to the amount of personal property taken from Gen. LEE by the Government or its agents; whether any mementoes or relics left by GEORGE WASHINGTON or his family have been taken from the estate, and subsequently lost, and the extent of Mrs. LEE'S loss in this particular.

Mr. EDMUNDS objecting, the resolution was not received, one day's previous notice being necessary under the rule.

OTHER BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Other bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. DRAKE, of Missouri—To provide a relief fund for the employes in the Executive Departments of the Government. Mr. DRAKE explained that the fund was to be made up from the pay of employes with a view to relieving their personal necessities in certain cases. In the event of the death of an employe, the existence of such a fund would obviate necessity of appeals by his friends for funds to pay funeral expenses. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama—To protect the lives and property of crews, passengers and merchandise on board sea-going vessels and coasting vessels in the mercantile marine of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ROSS—To authorize the appointment of a commission to investigate claims arising from depredations committed by or upon the Indians in Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SUMNER—To regulate appeals from the United States District Courts in certain causes of maritime jurisdiction; authorizing appeals whenever the matter in controversy exceeds the value of $500, or in matters of less value, on the certificate of the District Judge that the adjudication involved a question of general importance. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota—Also to amend an act of 23d July, 1868, granting land to the State of Minnesota to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River. Referred to Committee.

By Mr. MORTON—A joint resolution in aid of certain colleges and universities, suspending the provision of the act of last July for the reduction of the army in the cases of all officers who are now, or may be on duty on the 1st of next January, in accordance with the 26th section of the act of July 28, 1866. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The following resolutions were also introduced:

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon—Instructing the Committee on the Pacific Railroad to inquire into the expediency of allowing the line of the main trunk, or Northern Pacific Railroad, along the western boundary of the Territory of Montana, to be located south of 45° of latitude, if deemed advisable by the company engaged in the construction of said road. Adopted.

By Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware—Inquiring whether the military were present at the election polls in Delaware at the late elections, in obedience to orders; if so, by what authority and by virtue of what necessity. Laid over, Mr. EDMUNDS objecting.

DISPOSITION OF OLD BILLS.

Under the rule recently adopted, the Senate took up the calendar of general and special orders, the first bill being the act to abolish the franking privilege, which was passed over at the instance of Mr. DRAKE, of Missouri. A large number of bills were then considered in their order, those to which any objection was made being at once laid aside. The House bill repealing certain acts relating to the tenure of civil officers was received from the House, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Without acting upon any measure of importance, the Senate, at 3 o'clock, went into Executive Session, and one hour later adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW COLORED MEMBER.

JOSEPH H. RAINEY, the colored member elect from the Fourth District of South Carolina, appeared and took the oath of office.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, introduced a bill to establish ocean steam-ship lines for the transportation of the mails between the United States and Europe.

This incorporates the American and European Steam-ship Company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, which may be increased to $20,000,000; and directs the Postmaster-General to make contracts for the conveyance of the mails from Portland, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, ports of the Chesapeake Bay, and on the Southern Atlantic coast of the United States, to the ports of Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Cadiz and other ports of the Atlantic coast of Europe, and Marseilles, Genoa and other ports on the Mediterranean, at the following rates of compensation: For semi-monthly service, $300,000 per annum: for weekly service, $600,000; for semi-weekly service, $900,000; and for tri-weekly, daily and other service in this proportion. The steam-ships are to be of iron, of not less than three thousand tons burden, with all the modern improvements. The Company is to have the right to purchase at $1 25 per acre, eighty acres of the public land for every ton of iron shipping built by it under this law, provided that the lands selected shall be in tracts not exceeding twelve thousand acres each, and shall be located at least in alternate townships apart from each other.

RANK OF ADMIRAL AND VICE-ADMIRAL.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, introduced a bill to abolish the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the navy—the former at once, and the latter whenever a vacancy in the office should occur.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said he would object unless the bill was referred to that Committee.

Mr. LOGAN moved to suspend the rules in order to introduce and pass the bill.

Mr. SCOFIELD said he did not think it becoming in the House to be in haste in passing such a bill. It should go to a committee like other bills. He did not want to be always kicking a man who happened to be down.

Mr. LOGAN disclaimed intending any discourtesy or wrong to any individual. He had no personal feeling whatever in the matter. He wished merely to extend to the navy the same principle that had been extended to the army in the abolishment of the ranks of General and Lieutenant-General whenever vacancies occurred. With a personel of only eight thousand in the navy, there were now 116 officers corresponding to those of General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General, and Brigadier-General. No such thing exists in any other navy. He introduced the bill as a move in the right direction, and in the interest of economy.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, opposed the bill, as making an unfair distinction between the army and navy. The rank of General had been created for Gen. GRANT, as that of Admiral had been for Admiral FARRAGUT, and as one had been filled when a vacancy occurred by the promotion of Gen. SHERMAN, so the other should be filled by the promotion of Vice-Admiral PORTER. Everybody had read Admiral PORTER'S letter, and he thought that it was inconsistent with the dignity of the House to share in any sentiment that might be produced by that letter.

Mr. LOGAN remarked that he had said nothing about any letter.

Mr. SCOFIELD said that the estimates last year from the army were greater after the passage of the Army Reform bill of last session than they were before; also, that many of the naval officers referred to by the gentleman from Illinois, were retired on half-pay, whereas the retired army officers were drawing their active service pay; also, that the officers of the army received from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more pay than officers of corresponding rank in the navy. He knew very well that Admiral PORTER had written a not very wise letter; but Gen. SCOTT had written letters that were not very wise, and a great many other men had made the mistake of writing foolish letters, and they were never as gallant and honorable men as Admiral PORTER. All he (Mr. SCOFIELD) asked was that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FERRIS, of New-York, said he would be glad to know which of Admiral PORTER'S letters the gentleman was referring to.

Mr. SCOFIELD, without answering the question, said he knew that when a man committed some folly, all the wits of the country tried to put him down. In that way they had laughed Gen. SCOTT out of the Presidency. Members of Congress once in a while said foolish things. [Laughter.] In fact it has been well said that every man had his fool's day, and with some it lasted more than a day, he supposed. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, inquired of Mr. SCOFIELD what the duties of Admiral were?

Mr. SCOFIELD declined to answer, except to say that they were the same duties that Admiral FARRAGUT performed.

Mr. DAWES remarked that the Admiral had no duties to perform that were known to the law.

Mr. SCOFIELD said that the question whether there should be such a rank in the navy was not the question at issue, but whether this bill should not be referred to the appropriate Committee.

Mr. DAWES said that the necessity for continuing the rank was the very question at issue. The office was created for a great and glorious purpose, to testify to the great service rendered by a great Captain, and it was a fair question whether that office should be conferred on another. It was a supernumerary and honorary position, and that only.

Gen. Butler on Admiral Porter.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that an allusion had been made to a letter of Admiral PORTER. It was not improper that he should refer to it a moment. If gratitude were to control his vote, he should give it in favor of Admiral PORTER for the writing of that letter. It had put before the country a piece of evidence for which he (BUTLER) was deeply grateful. It showed that the army commander of the Fort Fisher expedition was never to succeed; still he would not believe that it was the duty of Congress to keep open the grade of Admiral, even for the sake of having such good letters written as the two to which reference had been made. (Laughter.) He desired to know whether it was worth the while, to have an Admiral of the navy, who could not, for two days together, utter the same sentiment; whether it was worth the while to have an Admiral of the navy, who one day maligned, and another day hugged his commander. He could easily understand why the President had taken no notice of Admiral PORTER'S letters. They were personal to him, too. But was that the man to put in the place of the sainted, noble, brave FARRAGUT? Was that the man to put as an example before the youth of the navy? Were, they to be told that an officer could at one moment praise his commander, and at another moment malign him; that he might at one moment write a sycophantic letter to the Secretary of the Navy to get promotion and power, and at the same time abuse a man not then in power, and when that letter was brought forward, to turn around and abuse the poor Secretary, who was not now in power, so as to gain the favor of the person (the President) who was in power. Was that why men should be promoted in the navy? Was that the example they were to set before the youth of the country? The brave, frank, openhearted sailor who had lately died had, with his dying lips, said to his attendants: "Never raise that flag over me; nor carry it before my coffin; that flag which has been imposed upon by the man who expects to be my successor." As a friend and associate of FARRAGUT, he (BUTLER) protested, in the face of the country, that Congress should not step out of its way to tax the people for the purpose of putting honor upon the man who had dishonored the President and had dishonored the navy. [Excitement.]

The Debate Continued.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, said he should vote for the bill because, as he understood it, it placed the navy exactly in the position in which the army had been placed. Congress had already passed a bill that, when a vacancy occurred in the offices of General and Lieutenant-General, they should be discontinued. He trusted that, inasmuch as the office of Admiral was unnecessary, and as the House was asked not to consider for a moment the acts of the nominee for this office, because it would prejudice his case, that the House should now act upon the merits of the question, and place the office of Admiral where Congress had placed that of General and Lieutenant-General of the Army. There was now a vacancy in the office of Admiral. If the office was extended to the person who had been nominated for it, there was no reason why it should not be continued till the end of time; and he knew that those who were called upon to pass judgment on that nomination were anxious for the House to pass judgment upon the question whether the office itself should be continued.

Mr. COX, of New-York, called the attention of the House to an order of the Navy Department, issued on the 12th of March, 1869, directing that all matters relating to the navy coming under the cognizance of the different bureaus should be submitted to Vice-Admiral PORTER before being transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, and said that that order was an up-turning of the whole navy business, and a violation of the law. There had never been any rule of law, or of the Department previously, which would allow Vice-Admiral PORTER to take charge of the Department to the dishonor of the Secretary of the Navy, and to the dishonor of the Administration. It never had been allowed in any other Administration, and should not be allowed in this Administration. He knew very well that a great many irregularities had taken place under this Administration. He knew very well that Admiral PORTER had in one sense played the sychophant and disgraced his high position. He was willing to allow to Admiral PORTER bravery as a seaman and skill as a Captain in every relation in which he had served during the war, but he would vote to make void the office of Admiral, because he was in favor of good administration, and responsibility too, at the head of the Navy Department. The condition of things in the Navy Department had been such, that the man who had the power was not responsible, and took no responsibility. He would vote for the bill, not on personal grounds, not because of the shameful letters of Admiral PORTER, not because of the humiliation of the navy and of the nation by his (PORTER'S) sycophancy, but he would vote to vacate this office because it would be a reform in the administration of the Government, and especially in regard to naval affairs.

Mr. LOGAN said that what he had done in this matter he had done because he had thought it to the advantage of the country and of the nation, and not from any feeling of a personal character toward any individual. Of the gentleman affected by it (meaning Admiral ROWAN) he had never met and did not know, but he thought it right that this bill should pass, and he thought that now was the time to pass it. The rank of Admiral was one that had never been conferred in this country before, and one which never ought to be conferred hereafter.

THE BILL PASSED.

Mr. LOGAN then moved that the rules be suspended, and that the bill be put on its passage. The motion was agreed to by a two-thirds vote, without division, and the bill passed.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

Other bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts—Relative to a harbor of refuge at the entrance of the Cape Cod Ship-canal.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—To amend the act of March 3, 1855, regulating the carrying of passengers in steam-ships.

By Mr. STRONG, of Connecticut—Providing for a building for a Post-office, United States Courts, &c., at Hartford, Conn.

By Mr. KETCHAM, of New-York—To repeal the Income tax.

By Mr. TANNER, of New-York—To amend the law for the collection of duties on imports.

By Mr. FERRIS, of New-York—To create a Mineral Land Fund.

By Mr. CHURCHELL, of New-York—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to increase the compensation of Assistant Marshals for taking the census of 1870.

By Mr. COX, of New-York—Relative to repealing all taxes on legacies and distributing shares.

By Mr. GETZ, of Pennsylvania—To encourage maritime commerce under the American flag.

By Mr. MOREY, of Louisiana—To repeal the income tax.

By Mr. UPSON, of Ohio—To relieve internal commerce from certain duties.

By Mr. BEATTY, of Ohio—To extend the provisions of the twenty-fifth section of the Army Appropriation bill, of the 15th of July, 1870, to relatives of deceased officers and soldiers.

By Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio—Appropriating $250,000 for the Falls of the Ohio and the Louisville and Portland Canal.

By Mr. MUNGEN, of Ohio—Relative to the ten per cent. additional tax of the 13th of June, 1870, on merchandise; also, in regard to the purchase of persons as chattels, whether under the head of territorial purchase or otherwise.

By Mr. JONES, of Kentucky—To provide for the settlement of claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army.

By Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee—Appropriating old and condemned cannon to the National Cemetery at Knoxville, Tenn.

By Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana—To amend the act of the 8th of June, 1868, for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns on the public lands.

By Mr. ASPER, of Missouri—To divide Missouri into three judicial districts.

By Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa—In regard to the bounty law.

By Mr. POMEROY, of Iowa—To secure the Government against the improper certification of public lands.

By Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota—To amend the act of July 3, 1868, granting lands for the improvement of Minnesota River.

By Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois—To authorize the building of a military and postal railway between Washington and New-York; also, a bill making Treasury notes receivable in part payment of Customs duties. Referred.

By Mr. MERCUR, of Pennsylvania—To amend the General Bankruptcy act.

By Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania—To regulate the rank in the navy.

OLD BILLS DISPOSED OF.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to repeal the acts of March 2, 1867, and April 5, 1869, regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, and moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. COX, of New-York, asked whether it was an unconditional repeal of all the Tenure-of-office acts.

Mr. BUTLER replied in the affirmative, and was going to explain its provisions, but was informed by the Speaker that debate was not in order.

The bill was passed by a vote of 157 to 25.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Committee on Ways and Means was discharged from the further consideration of the two bills of last session, "to enable United States citizens to register foreign-built vessels," and "to admit to registry in the port of the United States certain iron and composite foreign-built vessels," and they were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission, consisting of five persons, to inquire into the expediency of negotiating a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of the territory of that Government, with instructions to report such information as a full and complete investigation of all the various questions connected with the subject may enable them to present to the two Houses of Congress. He moved the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, objected to the resolution, and Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, suggested its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BANKS said that the object of its reference was that it would not be called for several weeks, and that consequently its reference would be equivalent to defeat.

The House refused to second the previous question by 66 to 82.

Mr. COX, of New-York, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived by 67 to 117. The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with leave to report at any time after five days' notice to the House.

REVENUE REFORM.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the true principle of revenue reform points to the abolition of the internal revenue system, which was created as a war measure, to provide for extraordinary expenses, and the continuance of which involves the employment, at the cost of millions of dollars annually, of an army of assessors, collectors, supervisors, detectives and other officers previously unknown, and requires the repeal of it at the earliest day consistent with the faith and credit of the Government, and of all stamp and other internal taxes, and that properly-adjusted rates shall be retained on distilled spirits, tobacco and malt liquors so long as the legitimate expenses of the Government require the collection of any sum from internal taxes.

The resolution was adopted by 164 to 6, those voting in the negative being Messrs. Asper, of Missouri; Ayer, of Virginia; Benjamin, of Missouri; Cox, of New-York; Finkelnburg, of Missouri; Smith, of Tennessee.

Mr. COX, of New-York, offered a resolution reciting that the ordinary expense of the Government, exclusive of interest on the public debt, and a reasonable sum for the reduction of the principal, should not exceed $100,000,000 a year. That the money raised by taxation should not exceed $250,000,000 a year, $125,000,000 to meet the interest, and $125,000,000 to go to liquidate the principal of the public debt.

That the existing internal revenue system should be abolished, and the sum deemed proper to be raised by internal taxation assigned in just proportions to the several States, to be collected by the authorities thereof and paid into the national Treasury.

That import duties should be levied with a view to revenue only, not for the purpose and with the effect of protecting particular classes, trades and individuals, at the expense of the people.

That there are many dutiable articles, as salt, coal, &c., which should be entirely free; and others, such as lumber, pig-iron, leather, &c., on which the duty should be greatly reduced; and instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of embodying these principles in a bill to be reported to the House. The resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

INVESTIGATION OF FRAUDS IN INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report what effect had been given to the provisions of the last Indian Appropriation bill, requiring investigation of certain alleged frauds in connection with Indian affairs. He explained the resolution, and said that the President desired to have the fullest investigation of the charges, and had called the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to them, for the purpose of having them fully ventilated. The resolution was adopted.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were also offered as follows:

By Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana—Instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire what additional legislation was necessary to give increased efficiency of usefulness to the existing provisions of law for the transportation of imported merchandise to certain interior points of the United States. Adopted.

By Mr. MCCRAIG, of Iowa—Calling for information concerning the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids. Adopted.

By Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts—To pay to Messrs. SYPHER and MOREY, members from Louisiana, the salary and mileage from the beginning of the present Congress, deducting the amount paid to their contestants for seats at the last session. Adopted.

ADJOURNMENT OVER THE HOLIDAYS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, moved a concurrent resolution for a recess of Congress from Thursday, Dec. 22, to Wednesday, Jan. 4. Adopted.

VACANCIES IN COMMITTEES FILLED.

The Speaker announced the following appointments to fill vacancies in the various committees: On Public Lands, Mr. STRICKLAND, of Michigan; on Postal Telegraph, Mr. FERRIS, of New-York.

The House then, at 3:05 P. M., adjourned.

AMERICA AND FRANCE.

Correspondence Relating to the Seeming French Blockade of German Ships in American Ports—Mr. Washburne at Liberty to Leave Paris When he Pleases.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It appears from the official correspondence that on the 4th of October, Secretary FISH wrote Minister WASHBURNE, expressing the friendly but strictly neutral position of the United States toward France and Prussia, adding:

But this hospitality is liable to abuse, and circumstances have arisen to give rise in the minds of some persons to the apprehension that the attempts at such abuse have taken place. I am not in possession of facts to justify me in saying that such has been the case, but I have deemed myself justified in calling the attention of M. BERTHEMY, the French representative at this capital, to the current rumors, sustained as they are by the presence of a large number of French vessels upon the coast of the United States. These vessels have appeared at or near the entrance of the harbor of New-York, off Sandy Hook; at the entrance of the Long Island Sound; at or near the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay. One or more is represented to have been anchored not far from Sandy Hook, (the main entrance to New-York Harbor,) and there is a difference of statement as to the precise distance at which she lay from the shore, some claiming that she was within a marine league; but of this there is no positive evidence. She has entered the port of New-York (as claimed by some) for the purpose of watching a German steamer about to sail thence. Three of them have put into the harbor of New-London, (which looks out upon Long Island Sound, the eastern entrance to New-York Harbor,) avowedly for some small repairs; one recently asked permission, which was granted, to make some repairs at the Norfolk Navy-yard, near the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. All this may be consistent with an intention of perfect observance of the neutral character of our waters and jurisdiction, and with an entire absence of undertaking any hostile movement against the vessels of North Germany, from those waters or that jurisdiction. A large trade has been carried on from the ports of the United States, approached by the waters in which these vessels have thus appeared, by vessels belonging to North Germany. The appearance of French vessels in these immediate neighborhoods in such numbers and force, does not fail to excite the alarm of these vessels, and must have the effect, to a greater or less degree, to diminish that trade. The United States are not prepared at present to say that any actual violation of international law has been committed, or that the hospitality of these waters has been positively abused. But the hovering of the vessels-of-war of a belligerent on the coast, near the entrance of the principal ports of a friendly Power, does interfere with the trade of the friendly Power. The interruption of the regular communication with you, by reason of the investment of Paris, has led me to represent to M. BERTHEMY our views on the subject, and to say that, although the vessels of either belligerent may not actually shelter within the jurisdiction of the United States, and proceed thence against the vessels of the enemy, this Government would regard as an unfriendly act the hovering of such vessels upon the coast of the United States, near its shores, and in the track of the ordinary commerce of these ports, with intent to intercept the vessels of trade of its enemy. I have requested M. BERTHEMY to make known these views to the French Government, and to express the confident hope of the President that there may be no cause of complaint on the part of this Government by reason of any such hovering by the vessels of the French Government. You will be pleased to take an early opportunity to present the same view to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which you may do by reading to him this dispatch.

[M. BERTHEMY subsequently called at the Department of State, and showed to the Secretary a letter addressed to him by the French commander in the port of New-York, stating that his vessel had put into port only under stress of weather, and for repairs, having no intention to watch for the German steamers.]

PERMISSION TO LEAVE PARIS.

Among the many other documents, is the following from Secretary FISH to Minister WASHBURNE, by telegraph, Nov. 5:

The President instructs me to say that whenever you and READ, or either, desire or find it convenient to leave Paris, you are at liberty to do so. In that event, he or you, or both, will go to Tours and communicate with the proper official there. Inform READ of this.

THE CENSUS.

Enumeration of New-York City—Letter of the Secretary of the Interior to the Mayor—An Extraordinary Request Politely Denied.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The following letter explains itself:

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: Respectfully referring to your communication, previously acknowledged, in which, under date of the 1st inst., you ask, in behalf of the City of New-York, that the United States Marshal be instructed to permit a uniformed member of the Police Department to accompany each deputy marshal in the discharge of his duties, I have to reply that the request cannot be granted in the form and for the purpose indicated. The act of May 23, 1850, carrying into effect the provisions of that section of the Constitution which requires a census of the people to be taken once in ten years, prescribes the forms of enumeration and designates the persons by whom the enumeration is to be conducted, purely for Federal purposes and solely by Federal authority. The census, in everything that relates to its completeness or conclusions, can employ Federal agents only. Such an arrangement as that proposed by yourself would, of necessity be wholly outside the law. If it were designed, or had the effect, to limit, in any way, the authority, or in any way to modify the action of the United States Marshal, or his assistants, such an arrangement would be wholly against the law. If not so intended, and not having such effect, the arrangement becomes a purely voluntary and informal one, into which the Marshal of the district is perfectly competent to enter, if for any reason he deems it expedient to do so. The Department is bound also to take into consideration that you request that exceptional provision be made, through authoritative instructions laid upon the Marshal, in favor of the City of New-York, in a matter which does not merely affect the creditor reputation of that City, but also affects the distribution of representation among the States of the Union. The Department sees no reason for giving such preference to one State over another. A census of the United States, taken under the existing laws, affords, as is well understood, only an approximation to the population of the country and of the several States. For the Department to take measures questionable in point of legal authority, in order to carry the representative population of one State up to the highest point, while leaving other States to the operation of causes which, under enumeration, protracted 100 days, involve the omission of individuals and even classes to an appreciable extent, might be resented as a serious wrong. The addition of one per cent., or even the tenth of one per cent. to the representative population of the City of New-York by extralegal and unusual means, might give to the State of New-York a preponderating fraction as against another State, depriving the latter thereby of an additional representative in Congress. All measures which good citizens may voluntarily undertake for improving the character of the census by offering information, will be freely recognized. Municipal authorities of the City of New-York can so, if they will do, much forward the work of the United States Marshal by their good offices and friendly dispositions.

Very respectfully, C. DELANO, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Elections—William Gaston Chosen Mayor—Democratic and Citizens' Ticket Generally Successful—The Lynn Election.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The municipal election here today resulted in the choice of WM. GASTON for Mayor by about 3,000 majority. The returns from all but the Sixteenth Ward give GASTON 10,129 votes, and CARPENTER 7,403, with about 80 scattering. The Gaston ticket carries seven of the twelve Aldermen, and probably a majority of the Council. Politics in this election were generally ignored. Mr. GASTON, in his response to the Democratic Committee, said: "If elected to the office of Mayor, my ambition will be, by an honest, faithful and impartial discharge of its duties, uninfluenced by partisan consideration, to merit the confidence and esteem with which I have been honored." Last year the vote of the city for Mayor resulted as follows: SHURTLEFF, Republican and Citizens', 13,154; BALDWIN, Democrat, 4,785; CHASE, Labor Reform, 217; JOHNSTON, Prohibition, 328; scattering, 60; SHURTLEFF'S plurality, 8,366. The previous year Dr. SHURTLEFF was elected Mayor by the Democrats. The vote for Governor at the recent State election was as follows: CLAFLIN, Republican, 10,051; ADAMS, Democrat, 9,735; PHILLIPS, Prohibition and Labor Reform, 1,949. In Lynn, today, WALDRON was elected Mayor. He received 1,883 votes against 1,870 for BUFFUM.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Lowell today elected EDGAR T. SHERMAN, the citizen candidate for Mayor, over CHARLES L. SCOTT, Republican. The vote stood 2,249 to 1,723. Newburyport elected ELDRIDGE G. KELLSEY, Democrat, for Mayor.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 12.—JAMES B. BLAKE, Republican, was re-elected for the sixth time as Mayor of this city today, about five votes to one standing in his favor. The City Government is largely Republican.

ILLINOIS.

The United States Senatorship—Judge Lawrence Not a Candidate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Hon. C. B. LAWRENCE, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, who has been mentioned through several channels as a candidate for the office of Senator of the United States, to succeed Mr. YATES, has written a letter saying that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for that position.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Richmond *National Virginian* nominates GRANT for the next Presidency.

The "rabidness" of so many Southern men for office is denounced to the extent of a half-column by the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*.

The imperative need of a constitutional convention in California is urged by the San Francisco *Alta*, especially to prevent further opportunities for special legislation.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says Gen. BUTLER'S Amnesty bill is a delusion, and that if the time has come for amnesty at all it should not exclude any one.

The annexation of San Domingo is favored by the New-Haven *Journal & Courier*, which says that in every aspect of the case the acquisition of the island, or the portion of it negotiated for, is desirable.

The Adjutant-General of California declines to give up his office, although the Governor has appointed his successor, and the San Francisco *Bulletin* complains that it is too rapidly becoming a custom in the Golden State for office-holders to refuse to die when their heads are cut off.

The Democracy ought to be understood in Kentucky. Whether it is or not, the reader may infer from this brief quotation from the Louisville *Commercial*: "From time immemorial it has been the policy of the Democratic Party to fill the pockets of its managers by black-mailing the people."

The Whigs of the State of Mississippi held a meeting for consultation, a few days ago, and adopted a platform and resolutions expressing their "just alarm at the present anomalous and deplorable condition of our country." The Whigs of the State of Mississippi are six in number, if we may judge from the attendance at this meeting.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, thinking there may be a chance that Democrats may discover, what everybody else sees already, that the nomination of any known tool or friend of the Tammany Ring for the Presidency is inevitable defeat from the start, argues that to secure the reelection of President GRANT he must satisfy the desires of the people by his Administration during his first term, one term in the Presidency being enough to show the gratitude of the people for his military services, if not too much.

The admission of Ex-Gov. VANCE to the United States Senate is opposed by the Detroit *Tribune*, which, while it is favorable to a far-reaching amnesty, thinks there ought to be exceptions, and that, as we of the North have some rights on our side, and ordinary common sense exercised in our own protection is one of them, we are not required to assume such excess of mercy as to make JEFF. DAVIS Secretary of War again or receive VANCE back into Congress.

The National Labor Union having called a Convention to assemble in Washington on the 9th of January, 1871, it has been ordered by the Vice-President of the Labor Union for the State of Alabama, that a Convention assemble in Montgomery, on the 2d of January, to elect delegates and to consider the organization and protection of the colored laboring interests of that State.

The people of Alabama receive the congratulations of the Montgomery *Mail* because, as it says, there has been elected to represent them in the United States Senate a man who is strong in debate, of irreproachable personal character, of dignified presence, a friend of the people, a lawyer of great learning, a jurist of profound judgment, eloquent in argument, and devoted to the great principles of liberty upon which our Government was formed.

The fact that there is to be no split in the Republican Party is at length realized by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and, believing that this is due to some extent to the short-sighted Democratic leaders, who gave such slender encouragement to the Republican free-traders, it announces that the Democratic masses, and "that live, broad-minded Democratic purpose and sentiment which time is surely bringing to the front," must educate a new set of leaders, suited to the duties which press upon the party.

Ex-Gov. MCMULLEN, of Virginia, denies that he is a candidate for the United States Senate, and at the same time says that he attributes his defeat for the Lower House of Congress in the late election to an unprecedented combination of circumstances, which unprecedented combination, &c., he sums up thus: "I not only had to run against TERRY, but had to carry the State Conservative Committee, the Conservative Press, Col. R. W. HUGHES, and the Republican Party, and although Gen. TERRY was elected, I beat Col. HUGHES." He closes with an announcement that he will not contest the seat.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Republican Factions in Brooklyn—Adoption of a Plan for the Conduct of Primary Elections.

Last evening a largely-attended adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward was held in Broadway, near Fourth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., JOHN D. DARLINGTON in the chair, WM. H. LEAYCRAFT Secretary.

The newly-elected Supervisor of the ward, JOHN W. COE, who was appointed a harmonizing committee at a previous meeting, reported a plan for the future conduct of primaries, which was adopted unanimously after a brief debate. The following is the plan:

Resolved, That at all primaries hereafter held, glass ballot-boxes shall be used, and said boxes shall be placed in full view of the voters.

Resolved, That at the next ensuing primary election, to be held on the 22d inst., there shall be two Secretaries and two inspectors of election elected. The Secretary and inspector receiving the highest number of votes polled shall be the majority Secretary and inspector, and those receiving the next highest number of votes polled shall be the minority Secretary and inspector, and that no elector shall vote for more than one Secretary and one inspector.

Resolved, That each Secretary shall have in his possession an enrollment book that shall contain the names and residences of all persons belonging to the Ward Association, and that the Secretaries so elected shall act in conjunction at all meetings of the Association for enrollment, and that both Secretaries shall act as Supervisors at all primary elections.

After addresses by Hon. Demas Strong, B. W. Wilson, George Wren, C. P. Raymond, and William Donaldson, a committee of ten was appointed to prepare a ticket to be voted upon at the ensuing primary, and a committee of five to supervise the election, and the meeting adjourned until Thursday evening next.

THE COUNTERFEIT BONDS.

Secret History of the Discovery of the False Plate.

The Treasury Officials Deceived by Counterfeit Work.

Interesting Account of the Operations of Brockway and His Associates—Sharp Detective Tactics—Large Number of Bonds Printed from the Counterfeit Plate—Testimony Taken Yesterday.

The examination of the case of William A. Brockway, the noted counterfeiter, charged with causing the Government seven-thirty bond-plate to be counterfeited, was resumed before Commissioner Osborn yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. H. Purdy appeared for the Government, and Messrs. John Sedgwick and Sidney H. Stuart defended the prisoner. Col. William H. Wood and Mr. George W. Cassilear, chief of the Government engravers, were called as witnesses for the prosecution. It is said that the first knowledge the national authorities at Washington obtained in regard to the circulation of the spurious seven-thirty bonds which Brockway is charged with counterfeiting, was derived about three years ago from Col. Wood, at that time the chief of the Secret Service Division. Wood was suddenly telegraphed for at the capital, and on arriving there he found Secretary McCulloch, Gen. Spinner, Superintendent Wilson, of the Printing Bureau, and several other prominent officers connected with the Treasury Department, engaged in a secret consultation about certain $1,000 Government bonds of the seven-thirty issue which had been redeemed at the Department. The Treasury officials were perplexed to know why it was that the bonds in question were duplicates of other bonds which had been previously redeemed, the duplication consisting of the red figures on the face. It was suspected that some conspiracy existed at the Treasury Bureau by means of which two impressions of the same bond were printed from the regular plate or from an electro plate. There was not the slightest question concerning the genuineness of the duplicate bonds, but it was considered impossible to tell which belonged to the authorized issue and which were fraudulently printed.

The danger was deemed so great that detective skill was exhausted in endeavoring to find out the supposed conspirators at the Treasury. Finally, it was suggested that Wood might help to solve the mystery. On meeting the Treasury chiefs and being shown the duplicate bonds, he immediately pronounced them to be counterfeits, and said that they had not been printed from the Government plate. This belief, on his part, was scouted by his distinguished auditors, so precisely alike were the bonds, but, nevertheless, the Colonel tenaciously clung to his assertion, in consequence of his familiarity with the workmanship of the principal counterfeit engravers throughout the country, and, to strengthen his statement, he pointed out several distinctive features on the bonds which were given to him, which differed from the bona-fide bonds. He showed that the "counters," or denominational figures, on the face and back of the bond were exact fac-similes of one counter, and he claimed that it was impossible to produce such an effect with the "graver"—an engraver's implement. On being asked to explain how the similitude happened, he mentioned that it was, doubtless, caused by what is known as the transfer process. He said that he thought Brockway to be the head man in the conspiracy. They were partly convinced by the reasons which he gave for his suspicions, and requested him to "work up" the case. He was promised $15,000 reward if he recovered the plate from which the alleged counterfeit bonds were printed. Brockway, who was then living in good style at the St. James Hotel in this City, was known to him as the head of the largest and most dangerous combination of counterfeiters in the country, and was also generally credited with having been implicated in several formidable plots for producing counterfeit bond and legal-tender plates. He was known to have been the associate of such rascals as Bill Gurney, the Overtons, "Charley" Adams, Langton, Hale, otherwise "Cranky Tom," "Blacksmith Tom," and other disreputable people, among whom he acted as a sort of ringleader. It was further known that he had assisted at one or two "cross transactions" with Ulrich, an artist at counterfeiting, who was ultimately trapped and lodged in the State Prison at Columbus, Ohio, after long watching. One of the plates which he engraved—a $500 compound interest note plate—was so skillfully done that the Treasury engravers would not believe that it was a counterfeit, claiming that it was merely a fac-simile of the Government plate. It was executed while the nation was almost entirely absorbed in conquering the rebellion, and could not devote much attention to counterfeiters, who had plenty of room in which to conduct their nefarious operations without molestation. Fortunately the plate was captured before any notes were printed from it. Ulrich usually labored alone in making fraudulent plates, while Brockway rarely or ever engraved anything, leaving that work for his confederates. He did the printing of the counterfeit bonds, however, and did it, too, in a first-class way. On one occasion Col. Ward received information of the existence of a counterfeit plate for printing $1,000 five-twenty bonds, from Brockway, which led to a long ride over to East New-York for the purpose of recovering it. Brockway told how the plate had been in preparation for several months, and how, just as the finishing touches were being put to it, some blood fell on it from the face of the engraver. Possessing the superstition which is one of the prominent characteristics of counterfeiters, the gang, who were getting up the plate, made no attempt to go on with the work, but abandoned the blood-stained metal altogether. It was subsequently hid by one of their number at the foot of a tree at East New-York, under a pile of stones. Here it was found by Wood who caused it to be destroyed. But to resume the story of the dangerous seven-thirty bond plate. The Chief of the Secret Service force returned to this City from the conference at Washington, and commenced on the plan which his fertile brain had marked out without delay. He had no direct knowledge of the guilt of Brockway in the matter, and had only the most meagre suspicion that he was the principal man in the conspiracy. It was, therefore, necessary to obtain some clue, no matter how slight, on which to start, and in this dilemma "Charley Adams" was thought off by Ward. Adams has just been arrested by Superintendent Jourdan, then a Captain, on a charge of breaking into the Concord Bank and of stealing a large amount of money. As he was known to have been intimate with Brockway, it seemed quite likely that he could tell something about the latter's movements, provided he would become an informer. Wood saw Adams in jail, and the latter subsequently made a revelation relating to the plate. He said the bonds on which the counterfeiters worked had been stolen by him, among other money, from the Concord Bank. He said that it had been used as a copy, and that it had been cut up into sections. The vignette was distributed to one man, and the counters and remaining parts to others. Immediately after this interview Wood seized Brockway, and then hurried him from this City to Taylor's Hotel, at Jersey City, and then he pretended to his prisoner that he, Wood, knew the plate for which he was hunting to be an electro copy of the Government plate. He did not desire to have Brockway suspect that he imagined it to be an out-and-out counterfeit production, and so resorted to a subterfuge in order to throw him off the scent. Brockway preserved an obstinate silence for several days, but ultimately promised to have the plate placed in his possession, and to furnish him with the names of those who made the impression from the original plate at Washington. He religiously adhered to the first part of the promise, but broke his word about disclosing names, simply from the fact that he was the man who stood at the very head of the conspiracy. He judged that he was misleading Wood, all through the negotiations, into the belief that the plate was an electrotype, not suspecting himself that Wood was aware of its true character, and that he practiced deception for the purpose of discovering its whereabouts. Such was the case, however, as subsequently transpired. Brockway did not undertake to deliver the troublesome plate into Wood's hands in person, but the latter was told in a general way to visit a particular office in this City and to obtain a particular book at a certain page, and that there he would find an entertaining novel. What he did find was nothing less than the long-sought-for plate. It was separated into three parts—the face, back, and tinted parts—and was indented and battered, as if from the blows of a hammer. There was one peculiarity about it which attracted considerable attention. This consisted of the absence of any engraving of coupons on the end of the plate with one single exception. The omission of the other coupons was accounted for by Adams, who said that the coupons on the bond from which the plate was produced had all been cut off at the time he stole it from the Concord Bank with the exception of the solitary one.

Previous to the war Brockway was sent to State Prison for counterfeiting the money of one of the banks at Bridgeport, Conn. He is commonly known by the soubriquets of "Long Bill" and William Spencer. It is understood that he amassed a large fortune out of his fraudulent operations. There were bonds printed from the seven-thirty plates to the amount of $1,000,000 in bad money. About eighty-five bonds, representing $85,000, were actually circulated, according to Brockway's confession, to Wood. The accused pledged himself not to place any more of the bonds in the market, but what became of the remainder of them, has never yet been ascertained by the Government.

At the examination before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, the counterfeit plates were produced in evidence, and were identified by Col. Wood as being the identical ones that he had conditioned with Brockway to receive. The witness testified that he arranged all the preliminaries about recovering the seven-thirty plate with the accused at Taylor's Hotel before taking him to Newark on a warrant, charging him with preparing a counterfeit $50 legal-tender note plate. At the time of his conversations with him witness supposed him to be the author of the counterfeit $50 legal-tender note plate, the $100 compound-interest note plate and the seven-thirty plate. Brockway agreed that the plates should be delivered up after the arrival of his counsel. At one time he denied having possession of any press or of having printed any of the false bonds. Wood told him that he was aware that the press had been removed from his (the prisoner's) home at Brooklyn, and that he thought he could discover its whereabouts.

Wood testified that Brockway was cautious in dealing with him, and that he asked him why he did not talk out; the accused answered that after he had become perfectly satisfied that he would have no trouble, and that good faith would be kept with him, he would enable him (Wood) to do a service for the Government which would be worth millions of dollars to them; he also said that he did not wish to have any further conversation in regard to the matter until he could go to Philadelphia for the purpose of satisfying himself that nothing had been put on his place; he said that he was satisfied that Charley Adams had told him (Wood) everything in detail; Wood testified that he thought he got the figures attached to the bond for Brockway in person.

George W. Cassilear, chief of the engravers of the Treasury Department, was called as a witness for the Government. He was shown bond No. 180,185 of the seven-thirty issue, and pronounced it to be a counterfeit. He said that it had been printed from the plates which were in evidence, and then proceeded to illustrate the fact as an expert. He said that the seal and figures which had been forwarded to the Treasury Department had been destroyed by the Burning Committee, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the plates were preserved for future legal use. The witness was questioned at some length in regard to the *modus operandi* of engraving bond plates, after which the case was adjourned until tomorrow.

WAS IT JUSTIFIABLE?

The Killing of Logan No. 2—Trial of Jeremiah Dunn on an Indictment for Murder—Allusions to the Rogers Murder.

Jeremiah Dunn was yesterday placed on his trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Cardozo, charged with the murder of James Logan, known, in connection with the Rogers murder, as "Logan No. 2." The alleged murder of Logan, as the readers of the Times will recollect, took place between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of January last, in West Houston-street, near Broadway. The prisoner fled at the time, and after being pursued by the detectives for nearly a year, from one end of the country to the other, was, within the past month, arrested in St. Louis and brought here for trial. As on all occasions when a case is on trial with which the City roughs or "men about town" are in any way connected, the Court was crowded with men of that class, mostly young and reckless.

Dunn appeared in Court in company with his counsel, W. O. Bartlette and Charles S. Spencer, while District-Attorney Garvin and Algernon S. Sullivan represented the people. The prisoner was neatly dressed, and bore few traces of character other than that of a quiet, inoffensive man; certainly he had not the appearance of a man of that recklessness with which he has been generally credited. With but little difficulty (the counsel for the prisoner availing themselves of but five peremptory challenges) the following gentlemen were sworn in as jurors: Albert B. Ogden, lumber merchant; Joseph C. Brady, carpenter; Lambert Sedam, Bernard Decker, tobacco merchant; Henry R. Bull, John Heald, tinsmith; Isaac J. Seligman, George Cabot Ward, banker; Abraham P. Marsh, merchant; Christopher C. Burford, plumber; Alexander F. Ryach, importer, and George B. Boyle, iron manufacturer.

District-Attorney Garvin then opened the case on behalf of the people, detailing the circumstances of the killing, all of which have been fully published in the Times, and concluded by appealing to the jury to see to it that human life was not permitted to be recklessly taken in the community, no matter what the character of the victim.

The first witness sworn for the prosecution was Minnie Wilson, a rather good-looking woman, dressed in purple. She testified that on the night of Jan. 5 she was standing on Houston-street, near No. 25, west of Broadway; I saw, she continued, Jas. Logan there about half-past one at night; another gentleman was with him; don't know who; they were in conversation about ten or fifteen minutes; I was standing there; Dunn, with two other men, came up from the basement; Logan stepped up to Dunn and asked him why he insulted him; Dunn said "Who?" Logan said "You!" and that he could lick him and the whole three of them, and then Dunn pulled out a pistol and shot Logan, who threw up his arms, crying that he was shot; Dunn's two friends went up toward Mercer-street, and an officer came up to Dunn, who said he was not the man; the officer then went toward Mercer-street and Dunn toward Greene-street; witness went up to Dunn and said, "I have the man;" a friend of his came and said "Let go of him, he might shoot you;" I did let him go and he ran toward Greene-street; I was going to get something to eat when the officer came and arrested me; Logan was taken to the Station-house; I did not see him taken; the last I saw of him was when he was going toward Mercer-street.

Cross-examined—I heard Logan say that when Dunn and his friends came up he would "mash them;" told Mr. Cook that there would be a fight.

Carrie Smith, being examined, testified that she was not present when the shot was fired; Logan was with her in Harry & Johnny's getting something to eat before the occurrence; it was about 1 or 2 o'clock at night; at the same table were Dunn and two friends of his; Dunn called Jimmy all sorts of names; witness got up and left, and Logan followed; in a few minutes Jimmy walked to Greene-street, and witness went home and told Huff that Jimmy would get in a fight; when she heard the report of the pistol she turned back, and was taken to the Station-house by a policeman.

Cross-examined—On the Coroner's inquest, witness did not mention any names when testifying to the conversation in the saloon; she lived with Logan for ten months as his mistress; came from the Tombs this morning, where she was up on a change of larceny.

Mr. Spencer here read witness' testimony before the Coroner, which differed somewhat from her testimony as given above.

Wm. Huff, being sworn, testified: I was, on the night of Jan. 25, between one and two, on Houston-street; met Carrie Smith, who told me that Jimmy was going to have a fight; went up to Jimmy, who told me that Dunn insulted him; Dunn and two others came out of the saloon, and rubbed up against Logan; Logan asked him if it was meant for him, and said he could lick any one of them; Dunn slipped from behind the men, saying, "Can you lick any one of us?" and fired at Logan, the powder getting into my eyes, so near was I; Logan was carried to Wooster-street, and from there on a stretcher to the Station-house; I went with him; never saw Logan since then; knew Logan for about ten months.

Cross-examined—I live at No. 522 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn; am a painter and paper hanger, and work at my trade; never had a slung-shot in my hands.

Q.—What were you doing on Houston-street at that time of night? A.—I object to answer that question.

Cornelius Driscoll testified that he was on Greene-street, about three-quarters of a block from Houston-street, on the morning of the 5th of January, between one and two o'clock; heard the shot fired, and came out and stood on the stoop of No. 143 Greene-street; saw the prisoner run past immediately after; saw him step into the gutter, stoop down, and put something in it; found what had been put down in the gutter was a pistol, which he took to the Station-house and delivered to Sergt. Picket; the pistol was a single-barreled one.

Officer Crittenden testified to having been on duty in Houston-street at the time; heard the shot, and heard a man scream out; he went to the spot and was met by Dunn running, caught him, and believe he said, "It is not me," and got away; assisted in getting Logan to the Station-house.

Officer Smith testified to having heard the report of the pistol, and accompanied Officer Crittenden to the saloon where the shooting took place; saw Logan throw up his hands and fall, and assisted in taking him to the Station-house.

Joseph Greenbauch testified to having seen Logan brought to Bellevue Hospital, between 3 and 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of January; he lingered until 11 o'clock on the following night, when he died of a bullet wound through the chest.

Dr. William Shine testified to having made a post-mortem examination in the case of Logan on the 7th of January, and described the wound as having been the result of a pistol-shot wound, the ball having passed through the pericordium of the heart, and lodged in the right lung.

This closed the testimony for the prosecution with the exception of one witness, named Cooke, whom the District-Attorney wished to reserve the privilege of calling if he came in.

Mr. Spencer objected to going into the defense until the prosecution had closed, and suggested an adjournment.

The Court directed the case to go on, the District-Attorney assenting to consider the case closed on the part of the prosecution.

Mr. Spencer then opened the case for the prisoner. He had not, he said, anticipated being compelled to open the case to-day, but, fortunately, he had become so familiar with its details that he would experience little difficulty. He agreed with all that had been said by the District-Attorney as to the right of every man to the protection of the law, no matter what his character, and he (the District-Attorney) had mistaken the theory of the defense if he supposed them to entertain any other theory. Even if, from heaven, poor Mr. Rogers could speak to that jury, they would not be at liberty to listen to his testimony against the character of the deceased. The real question presented to the jury would be whether the prisoner was guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, or whether the act was justifiable. Even on the testimony already produced, that of the girl Smith and Huff—the one a poor fallen woman, the other a "pimp," no jury could safely convict. But the defense would not rest on that. They would show that this man Logan and his companion waited outside to attack Dunn and his party when they came out; that he did attack, and threatening to kill Logan drew his pistol for the purpose, and that at that moment the prisoner, purely in self-defense, drew his pistol and fired the fatal shot. It was at the moment a question of life or death with the prisoner. He had either to wait to be shot himself, or, in self-defense, kill his would-be assassin. A second of time more would have determined the question against him. Logan was known to the prisoner as a man of blood, to whom the knife and the pistol were as familiar as a tooth-pick to others. With such a man making a movement to shoot, it was death for the prisoner to hesitate. Gravely implicated in the Rogers' murder, of which he had boasted in his cups, not a few families in this City had painful experience of Logan's desperate character, and the community experienced a sense of relief when he fell. He would contend, therefore, that Dunn not only was justifiable in the killing, as necessary to self-defense, but that he had rendered signal service to the community by the act.

The first witness sworn for the defense was Henry W. Peckham. He testified that he was coming out of Wilson's coffee-house when he saw the sidewalk blocked up; heard Logan say, "I can lick all three of them;" Dunn replied: "You can't lick any one here;" Peter Norton then said: "Look out, Jerry, he has a pistol;" Logan said: "Yes, I'll fix you," or, "fix one of you;" Logan then moved toward Dunn, and Dunn drew his pistol and shot him; saw the gleam of a pistol-barrel in Logan's hand; this was about 1½ o'clock; think I saw some women on the sidewalk, but not close to us; the parties were on the sidewalk when witness came up; to the best of his knowledge, Logan presented his pistol at Dunn; could not swear positively as to any one presenting a pistol there except Dunn; when Logan held up his hands on being shot, something dropped out of his hand in the gutter; what dropped might have been a knife and it might have been a pistol; thinks after the shooting Dunn went toward Green-street, and witness went toward Broadway; kept a club-house at at No. 557 Broadway at the time; has lived in New-York twenty years; is an engraver by trade; he declined to answer if he had been in State's Prison, on the ground that the answer might disgrace him; had gone by the name of Wilson for a couple of years; had not gone by any other name; the name he went by was Henry Wilson; declined to answer whether he had been arrested or imprisoned for any offense in New-York.

Frederick Ede testified that he came out of Wilson's saloon on the morning in question; saw two men on the sidewalk; one was Logan; the man with Logan stooped down, and looking into the saloon, said, "Here they are, give it to them;" saw the prisoner, Peter Norton, and another man come out of the saloon, and the man with Logan said, "Now is your time, let them have it;" Logan said to the prisoner, "You have insulted me and my girl, (with an oath,) it is worth your life;" Dunn said, "Nobody insulted you, let us get by;" Logan replied, (with an oath,) "I can lick all three of you;" Dunn said, "You can't lick any one of this party;" Logan said, "I'll have one of you anyhow," at the same time making a motion to draw a weapon and step toward Dunn, when Dunn fired.

Cross-examined—Was a clerk with a doctor at No. 228 Varick-street at the time of the shooting; is doing nothing now; had gone to get some supper at John Wilson's; the time must have been between one and two; had seen Logan before, and knew him by sight; also knew Dunn by sight; did not know that Dunn went into the basement after the firing; heard no exclamation by Logan after being shot; didn't notice Logan throw up his hands; noticed one woman on the opposite side of the street; did not see the pistol fired by Dunn, but saw the flash and heard the report; witness described the motion of Logan when he drew his pistol; saw the man who was with Logan throw away something as he turned into Greene-street.

Orville. A. Ham sworn: Saw the affray; was walking down Houston-street, and saw a small party wrangling on the opposite side; heard a man say "I'll shoot you, or some of you," at the same time he drew what witness believed to be a pistol; at the same moment witness perceived a quick movement on the part of Dunn, and heard the shot; it was all the work of a moment; Logan threw up his hands, gave an exclamation, and let something drop out from his hand in the gutter; Logan and Dunn were standing about three feet apart; could not swear positively it was a pistol Logan had in his hand, but thinks it could not have been anything else; all transpired within three minutes; his business is that of a railroad passenger agent at No. 241 Broadway; had no doubt whatever that it was a pistol Logan held in his hand.

John J. Gillott, one of the proprietors of the saloon in Houston-street, testified that he saw both parties in the saloon; if anything had been said offensive in the saloon it must have been said in a very low tone; when Logan and his girl had done they went out; in a few minutes Logan returned and got a cigar; Dunn and his friends remained until they had finished, and then went out; immediately after they went out witness heard some little disturbance, and on going out heard the shot, and immediately went back into the saloon; Dunn and his party conducted themselves in a perfectly peaceable manner in the saloon that evening.

Wm. H. Thomas described the position of the parties in the saloon; when they went out he was standing near the door; heard wrangling; opened the window, and heard the girl say, "Jim, these men have insulted me;" heard Logan say, "You ——, I can get away with you—if necessary, all three of you;" at that moment Dunn opened his coat and fired; when Dunn fired Logan was apparently in the act of drawing a pistol.

At this point the Court ordered an adjournment until today, at the same time instructing the jury that quarters had been provided for them at the Astor House for the night.

The Envelope Manufacturers and the Government—Petition Against the Trade in Stamped Envelopes—An Item in the Franking Charges—Remedies Proposed.

The following petition has been numerously and influentially signed in this City, and forwarded for presentation at Washington:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The petition of the undersigned, envelope manufacturers, printers and stationers, respectfully represents that the United States Government, through the Post-office Department, has been for some time past manufacturing and selling envelopes at or below their cost to the Government, in the City of New-York, and delivering the same through the mails to all parts of the country free of charge, at a loss to the Post-office Department of the cost of transportation, handling, &c., estimated at $1 65¼ per 1,000 envelopes, on the basis referred to in the Postmaster-General's Report for 1869, (p. 34,) and, in addition, are printing business cards on the same gratuitously, for merchants and others, requiring a large and expensive clerical force to receive copy and transmit orders for the same, at a total estimated loss to the Department for the year 1869, of $134,489 79. To this action of the Government we most respectfully submit the following objections:

1. That the stamped envelopes, so manufactured by the Post-Office Department, are furnisd heexclusively for sale, and not for Government use.

2. That the manufacture and sale of stamped envelopes and the printing of business cards on the same by the Government is an unjust and improper interference with your petitioners' trade.

3. That the Government thereby becomes a powerful competitor against all envelope manufacturers, printers, lithographers, stationers, and dealers throughout the country, for business which should be conducted solely by private citizens and with private capital.

4. That the Government, by soliciting orders for envelopes by its 27,000 postmasters and carriers, comes upon the market as a retail dealer, offering to print business cards on them without charge, in direct competition with envelope manufacturers, printers, stationers and other dealers, none of whom can afford to print envelopes for their customers gratuitously.

5. That the Government delivers envelopes through the mails, to all of its 27,000 Post-offices without charge to the consumer, overburdening the mails, adding to the free matter (now chargable to Congress under the franking privilege) many hundreds of tons annually, and increasing the rates charged by transportation companies for the mail service, and while your petitioners are compelled to pay for such transportation they cannot compete with the Government, which has its printing and transportation done at the expense of the public.

6. That supplying stamped envelopes at less than cost, benefits only large firms and corporations who are abundantly able to pay a profit for making and printing envelopes.

7. That by this interference of the Government their business is largely diminished, their machinery reduced in value, many hands thrown out of employment, and a great want of confidence felt in the tradebecausethe regulation of the prices of envelopes can be made arbitrarily by a single officer of the Government.

8. That this action of the Government operates as an invidious discrimination against your petitioners, and one not made against any other class of manufacturers, and constitutes a dangerous precedent, which, if followed in other Departments of the Government, on all articles requiring a stamp, would powerfully tend to discourage private enterprise, and concentrate in the Government unwarrantable powers.

In view of the above-stated facts your petitioners respectfully make the following suggestions:

1. The manufacture and sale of stamped envelopes by the Government, and the printing of business cards on the same, is not a necessity and should be discontinued.

2. Agencies should be established at convenient points for the purpose of embossing or engraving the Post-office stamp on such envelopes as may be sent to them for that purpose by makers, printers and others on prepayment of the value of the stamps and expenses of affixing the same, thus costing the Government nothing, as is the case of the agencies now in successful operation for stamping checks, &c., by the Treasury Department, and curtailing the expenses of the Post-office Department, causing it to work in harmony with the trade, and making it to their interest to increase the sale of stamped envelopes.

3. Your petitioners therefore pray that such legislation may be adopted by your honorable bodies as may relieve them from injurious competition.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

The Fundamental Truths of Christianity—What They Are and How to Preach Them—Discussion in the Methodist Preachers' Meeting Yesterday.

The debate on the necessity for more vigorous preaching of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity and of Methodism was opened yesterday in the Methodist preachers' meeting by Rev. Mr. Meredith, of Brooklyn, in one of the most able addresses that has yet been made on this fruitful theme. He started out with four fundamental doctrine of Christianity, namely: Total depravity abstract from the Cross and related to it; the doctrine of the Atonement by Jesus Christ; the operations of the Holy Spirit in the human heart, understood by conversion, regeneration and like terms; and lastly, the everlasting punishment of the finally impenitent. These he considered pillar truths of Christianity and of Methodism. In the presentation of these truths, every man has his own peculiar method adapted to the circumstances in which he finds himself, perhaps, or to a peculiarity in his own mental constitution. But every man should possess three requisites to the successful preaching of those doctrines: Individuality, appropriateness and conviction and aim. The "Fathers" were men of peculiar talents, which they used well in their day, but he doubted, if, indeed, he did not believe, that there was better preaching in the past than there is now. He believed the contrary. There is as good preaching, and more of it now in the Christian churches, than there ever was. He had heard ministers spoken of disparagingly as poetic, sensational and the like, but not doctrinal. He had put himself a little out sometimes to hear such men preach, and while there was nothing doctrinal in the text, nor in the headings of the discourse, yet there was running through it all a thread of doctrine which convinced him that the preacher had the true end in view—the salvation of men. He did not think it at all necessary for him, or for any other Christian minister, to rasp away on the doctrine of eternal punishment for the gratification of Unitarians and Universalists, and other so-called liberal Christians. If ministers are convinced of the truths which they preach, then each man will manifest his own individuality in the presentation of the same to their audiences, and will select appropriate occasions to do so, and if their methods do not correspond with Dr. Adam Clarke's *Commentaries*, or Richard Watson's *Institutes*, it must not be inferred that they are not preaching the doctrines of Christianity and of Methodism, neither should they be condemned for their style and methods.

Dr. True took the ground that in regard to total depravity in the abstract there is no such thing; that in the fall mankind forfeited the divine principle within them, which was restored to Adam and to his descendants by the promise of, and its fulfillment in Jesus Christ. Regeneration is the development of this divine principle in man, but not independent of or aside from "the grace of God which bringeth salvation," and the "light which lighteneth every man that cometh into the world." But the light comprehendeth it not until the Holy Spirit reveals it to the soul. He was not prepared to define this point so precisely as to say whether this gracious ability is in the child when born or is given to it afterward, but it appears as soon as the child comes to consciousness.

Rev. Mr. Willis believed that conviction of the truth, sympathy with an audience and fervor of soul in presenting the Gospel could not fail to make any minister successful.

Rev. Mr. McLean saw that there exists a necessity for more vigorous preaching of something to fill up their churches. So far as he knew, there are but two churches in this City or vicinity that have always full congregations, and there is an element back of the preacher that conduces to this result. He had heard of two or three more which are well attended, but the great majority are half or two-thirds empty. And this remark is as true of the churches ministered to by the doctors and the recognized leaders and popular preachers of the Church, as it is of the humbler and less popular ministers. He wanted some means devised by which congregations can be held together after a popular preacher has left them. If doctrines vigorously preached can do this, he was in favor of them. But every man must present truth in his own way. There are two modes of preaching, both of which are more or less adopted by ministers of the present day. One is to strike home to the heart at first, and then to polish off afterward. The other is to polish a little at first—to resort to a system of ditching and intrenching, so as to lay siege to the town of Mansoul, and then at some favorable moment to make the assault. He was strongly in favor of the first method.

As quite a number of ministers yet desire to speak on this topic, it was continued over to next week. Rev. Mr. Davies, of London, and Rev. Mr. Williams, of the Wilmington Conference, were introduced to the meeting, which, after a little routine business, adjourned.

Organization of the "Farragut Monument Association."

On Friday evening a meeting of prominent citizens was held at the residence of Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, to take action in reference to the proposed monument to the late Admiral Farragut. The "Farragut Monument Association" was, on this occasion, organized, with Major-Gen. John A. Dix as President; Hon. Moses H. Grinnell and Benj. H. Field, Esq., as Vice-Presidents; John J. Cisco, as Treasurer, and Major James E. Montgomery as Secretary. The plan of subscription was thoroughly discussed, and the Secretary was directed to address notes to prominent citizens of New-York, announcing their election as members of the Association, and requesting their co-operation in the objects of the organization. Among those elected were one clergyman from each of the religious denominations, several prominent physicians and lawyers, the editors of each of the daily papers, and a large number of merchants. Included in the list were also the principal officers of the army and navy stationed in this City and vicinity. It is intended that the monument shall be worthy of the memory of the great naval hero, and it is proposed to place it either in the centre of Union-square or of Madison-square, or at some prominent locality in Central Park. Subscriptions are not to exceed $100, and if any one who reveres the memory of the old hero wishes to give his mite, it will be received, no matter how small the contribution. In this way the subscriptions to the fund will be gathered from all classes, and it is believed that the necessary amount can be secured in a very short time. As soon as the list of members is complete the names will be published, so that donors to the fund will know to whom they may make their contributions. Meanwhile those who desire can communicate directly with the Treasurer.

City and County Taxes for 1870.

The following are the amounts of taxes for 1870, upon the real and personal estates of this City and County by Wards:

Ward.		
1..	Real estate	$1,203,464 25
2..	Real estate	657,337 50
3..	Real estate	729,787 50
4..	Real estate	275,822 41
5..	Real estate	933,214 48
6..	Real estate	468,435 37
7..	Real estate	329,931 00
8..	Real estate	697,754 25
9..	Real estate	515,965 75
10..	Real estate	313,440 75
11..	Real estate	295,528 25
12..	Real estate	1,099,564 84
13..	Real estate	167,670 00
14..	Real estate	470,414 47
15..	Real estate	1,086,150 37
16..	Real estate	650,890 11
17..	Real estate	581,267 25
18..	Real estate	1,351,839 37
19..	Real estate	1,604,674 79
20..	Real estate	613,231 55
21..	Real estate	1,457,331 75
22..	Real estate	1,195,797 94
	Personal	5,180,475 48
	Banks	1,689,120 28
	Total	$23,567,127 71
	The total amount received on account of the taxes above set forth, up to Saturday afternoon last, was	18,829,027 95
	Leaving the balance to be collected of.	$4,740,099 76

Attempted Bank Robbery—The Thieves Foiled by a Fire-Proof Floor.

A party of burglars, on Saturday night or Sunday, made an unsuccessful attempt to break into the Bank of the State of New-York, No. 33 William-street, corner of Exchange-place. The thieves first entered the office of Messrs. Brown, Duning & Co., under the bank, by opening the street-door with false keys, or with a lock pick. They first went into a closet in the rear of the office, and tried the ceiling above, a hole about two inches square having been punched by them. This was directly under the vault in the rear of the office of the bank President. The floor is of solid granite, and the thieves apparently soon became convinced that it was useless to continue their exertions in that quarter. The thieves then dragged a desk to the centre of the room, placed a number of boxes on the desk, and covered these and the floor adjoining with clothing taken from the closet above mentioned, in order to deaden the sound of the falling mortar and other material in the building. A hole two feet long and about eight inches in width was cut, and a quantity of the plaster removed, when a new and apparently insurmountable obstacle was encountered. The floor of the bank is fire proof, consisting of ribbed iron, filled in with concrete. From scratches in various parts of the iron-work, it is evident that the thieves had tried the iron thoroughly, and becoming convinced that they could not work through it, had decamped, without having obtained a dollar's worth of plunder. They left behind them a very complete set of burglar's tools, consisting of screws, wedges, steel pointed jimmies, pick-locks, brace and bitts, powder, fuse, etc. Apparently, nothing but the peculiar build of the bank-floor prevented the robbery. It is believed, in Police circles, that this was the same party of burglars who robbed the Ocean Bank. It is conjectured that the thieves entered the office of Messrs. Brown, Dunning & Co. at an early hour on Sunday morning, and were at work for several hours. The fact of the attempted robbery was first discovered at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday by the porter of Messrs. Brown, Dunning & Co. The street door was open, showing that the thieves could have left but a short time previous, as the officer on post would have soon discovered it in trying the doors on the post.

Although the attempted robbery was discovered so early in the day, Capt. Petty seems to have considered it of little importance, for he did not telegraph the fact to Superintendent Kelso until 1:40 o'clock A. M. yesterday.

THE RAMSEY-ERIE WAR.

Motion that the Erie Railroad Company be Compelled to Submit Their Books to Inspection—Argument of Counsel—The Motion Denied with Leave to Renew it—How to Verify a Petition.

The motion made about one week ago in the case of Joseph H. Ramsey *vs.* James Fisk, Jr., Jay Gould, the Erie Railway Company and others, came up again yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Presiding Justice Ingraham, pursuant to adjournment. The motion was that the Court make an order compelling the Erie Company, its officers, agents, &c., to submit to an inspection of the Company's books, and that the plaintiffs be allowed to take extracts therefrom, and to make copies of certain portions thereof. This the plaintiff Ramsey alleged was absolutely necessary to enable him to prepare his case, which is now at issue for trial. When the motion was called on last week, Mr. Field, in behalf of the defendants, took the preliminary objection that the petition of Mr. Ramsey, on which the order to show cause was based, was not properly verified, and hence that there was nothing before the Court on which it could act. After some discussion at that time, Judge Ingraham held that the verification was not sufficient, and adjourned the motion for the purpose of enabling the defendants to make and serve an amended verification. When the motion was called on yesterday in its regular order both sides answered "ready."

Mr. D. D. Field said he had a preliminary objection to raise. The petition of Mr. Ramsey, as it then stood, was not properly verified. This motion, he said, had been adjourned from last week to give the plaintiffs an opportunity to rightly prepare their papers, but they had not done so.

Mr. Peckham, in behalf of Mr. Ramsey, replied that they had made the proper verification; they had made it according to law. For the information of the Court, he would read the amended verification, which he did as follows:

Joseph H. Ramsey, being duly sworn, says that he has heard the foregoing petition read, and knows the contents, and the same is true. This was signed and duly sworn to by plaintiff, Ramsey.

Mr. Field then cited several cases to show that such a verification is not a proper one to be attached to a petition of this nature. Among others, he cited a case in one of Duer's Reports, which was decided by Judge Bosworth when he was on the bench of the Superior Court. A portion of the petition, Mr. Field said, was set forth on information and belief, and yet Mr. Ramsey has sworn that he knows it all to be true. It was expressly stated in the Code that in cases where no provision was made for an altered practice, then the practice established by the old Chancery rules was to be followed.

Mr. Peckham contended that the decisions which had been read, so far as they were applicable, had been overruled. The case in Duer, which had been cited, he said referred especially to pleading, and not to proceedings of this character.

Judge Ingraham asked when the decision in Duer's Reports was made.

Mr. Field—It was made in September, 1855, by one of the ablest Judges that ever sat upon the bench of this State. Besides, he did not believe that this decision had ever been overruled, as his opponents claimed. A rule of the Court says that in cases where the Code does not apply, the old rules of Chancery shall. His clients ought to have what the law allows, and no more; nor is the other side entitled to more because he happens to be Joseph H. Ramsey.

Judge Ingraham—This motion was adjourned for the purpose of having the proper verification made to the petition.

Mr. Field—Yes, your Honor, and it is not our fault that they have not known enough to have the verification made according to law.

Mr. Lyman Tremaine, for the plaintiff, said he saw no difficulty in the case. It was a purely technical objection at the most. The case in the fifth of Duer had no application to a motion of this kind. The Revised Statutes had a provision that you might come in and obtain a discovery of books by petition. The Code had provided that the same object might be obtained either by petition or by affidavit. Surely the Court must see that this objection was of the most hypercritical character.

Mr. Field remarked—What kind of an argument have we now? They will not rely upon a decision made by a competent Court fifteen years ago, but they wish to set us all afloat again. The petition before us states, as to some of it, that it is on information and belief, and yet the oath of the petitioner is that it is all true. We ask for nothing but our rights, but we have been told by the other side, and by the Press, that it was highly immoral to defend the parties who are made defendants in this action. When the Court says such is the case we shall know it, and not before. There is no reason, as before stated, why a different rule should prevail in Ramsey's case than prevails in others.

Judge Ingraham—Is Mr. Ramsey in town?

Counsel—Yes, Sir; he is in Court now.

Judge Ingraham—Then let him verify the petition in a proper manner. A recess was then taken.

After recess, Mr. Peckham said that the plaintiff, Ramsey, had made another verification, leaving the former one as it was. This they believed to be the correct rule.

Judge Ingraham said that he had come to the conclusion that the other verification was sufficient.

Mr. Field objected to the reading of the additional affidavit, and he objected to going on with the argument, because they had not had the eight days' notice to which they were entitled.

The Court overruled the objection, and Mr. Peckham proceeded to state the merits of the motion. It was, he said, a motion to compel the Erie Railway and its officers to allow an examination of the books of the corporation, to the end that the plaintiffs might be properly prepared for trial. What they wanted were extracts and minutes from some of the books, and copies from others. Counsel referred to certain portions of the complaint which set forth the object of the action, the particulars of which have already appeared in the Times. Ramsey, he said, was a stockholder of the Erie Company, and he brought the action with others similarly situated, for the purpose of obtaining an accounting. Mr. Ramsey was the owner of bonds, stock and debts of the Company past due. The complaint states that there have been many and various gross malpractices by some of the defendants, such as converting stock and selling convertible bonds without authority and appropriating the proceeds to their own use, and never rendering any account to any one. James Fisk, Jr., Jay Gould and one or two others had directed the whole affairs of the corporation for a long time—they had had entire control. Also, that they have expended large sums for corrupt and venal purposes, such as building opera-houses with the stock and bond holders' money, corruptly using large sums of money belonging to the Company for the purpose of unlawfully affecting the Legislation of this State and the State of New-Jersey, and also for building certain railroads unauthorized. This action, it appears, was commenced in November last, and the plaintiff attempts to excuse his seeming laches, by saying that numerous other suits had been commenced, and until very recently he has been under an injunction, which restrained him from proceeding in this action; that he has taken the earliest opportunity, since the injunction was removed, to make this motion for a discovery of the defendant's books. Plaintiff swears that his counsel tell him it is highly necessary to have a discovery of the books made. The old story is then incorporated into the complaint—namely, that Messrs. Fisk, Gould & Lane issued $5,000,000 worth of stock without authority; $10,000,000 of bonds, and that much money was paid out by them for corrupt legislation; that a great sum of money was taken to New-Jersey; another large amount expended in carrying on the Belden suit, and $1,000,000 paid to Commodore Vanderbilt. They hence want the books of the Company to enable them to arrive at the exact data in regard to all these things. The $5,000,000 of bonds, in which Mr. Daniel Drew was said to be concerned, are also brought in; also the 18,300 shares said to be standing in the name of Messrs. Fisk, Belden & Co. There is an averment in the complaint that $19,000,000, which were the earnings of the road, are unaccounted for. Further, that the defendants have unlawfully taken the funds of the Company and applied them toward the construction of a railroad in Ohio called the Niles and New Lisbon Road. To show all this they want the books.

In reply, Mr. Dudley Field read an affidavit of Mr. Jay Gould, the President of the Erie Railway Company, which consisted mainly in denials of the plaintiff's allegations; also a deposition of plaintiff, Ramsey, taken under an order of the Court, and a brief affidavit of Mr. Groesbeck. Mr. Gould says the plaintiff, Ramsey, had no stock of the Erie Company standing in his name on the books when the suit was commenced, and he does not believe that he has any now; that plaintiff never has demanded any statement of the accounts of the Company, or an inspection of the books. Mr. Groesbeck's affidavit was made in February last. At that time he believed Mr. Ramsey owned ten shares of preferred stock, three of common stock, and some bonds amounting to $5,000 or thereabouts.

Mr. Peckham, after the reading of the papers, commenced his argument for the motion, but had not proceeded far when he was interrupted by the Court, who suggested that the petition was not sufficiently full and explicit to answer the law in such cases, as the law now stands. The petition should state more in detail what books are required for examination, what particular entries are needed to prepare for trial, and also that there is no other way of getting at the facts than by an inspection. The Court also suggested that the same object might be secured by a subpœna to the parties to appear on the trial with the books. The plaintiff must at all events, he said, state that the evidence he wants is in those books and nowhere else.

Mr. Peckham contended that there was no such thing as getting at these books, unless the power to order the discovery was in the breast of the Court. The managers of the Company, he said, lock them up in their depot or in their Opera-house, and there they keep them, in spite of all the other stock and bond holders. They had done what they could, in drawing the petition, to make it as definite, and to particularize the books and the information they expected to glean from them, as it was possible to do. If they had failed to comply with all the requirements of the law as understood by his Honor, it was not their fault.

Judge Ingraham referred the counsel to the case of Platt *vs.* Platt in this Court, where he, (Ingraham,) in a similar case, had granted an order for discovery. The case was taken to the General Term of this district, and the order there reversed. He felt bound to follow the decision of the General Term. He would, therefore, deny this motion, with leave to renew upon other papers.

For the motion, Messrs. Peckham, Tracy, Lyman Tremaine, McFarland, and Taylor & Cadwallader; opposed, Messrs. D. D. & D. Field and T. G. Shearman.

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

Passage of the Resolution to Construct a Storage Reservoir in Hempstead Valley at a Cost of $1,400,000.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and as was generally expected, passed the resolution offered by Alderman Miller on the 11th of July last, to construct a storage reservoir for the city, in Hempstead Valley, at a cost of $1,400,000. The Mayor vetoed it, and has since that time kept urging all manner of objections against it, the last of which appeared in a message addressed to the last meeting of the Board, declaring that in his opinion the measure was unconstitutional. This was referred to the Corporation Counsel, who, of course, found that the Board was right and the Mayor wrong. The opponents of the scheme have no hesitation in declaring that there is at least $400,000 to be made out of the job; indeed, the Mayor himself stated some time ago that he would willingly take the contract for the work at $500,000. As far as the consideration of the veto was concerned, there was nothing but mockery in it; for it had been determined months before the matter was at all known to the public, that it should be carried out. The minds of all the Democrats had been driven to the conclusion that their duty lay in voting solidly for the measure. Alderman Whitney, the Republican representative of the Twentieth Ward, made an able speech in opposition, and read in support of his opinion the opinions of a large number of eminent engineers; but his effort was simply laughed at, and the attempt at a reply made by Alderman Bergen was acknowledged to be a piece of unmitigated sophistry. The following are the resolutions as passed:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Common Council it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken to procure an increased supply of water for this City, by the construction of a storage reservoir in Hempstead Valley, of the capacity of 1,000,000,000 gallons.

Resolved, That the plan submitted to this Common Council by the Water Commissioners for the construction of such a reservoir is hereby approved and adopted.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding $1,400,000 is hereby appropriated for the payment of the loan required for such reservoir and the complete construction thereof.

Resolved, That the bonds of this city for the said amount be issued in the manner authorized by law, from time to time as may be required for the purpose of meeting such appropriations.

The Board, after the transaction of some unimportant business, then adjourned.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German War-Fund Collections.

The Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of Hoboken renders the following account of its collections: Amount previously reported, $5,870 03; collection of the German Musical Conservatory, $101 50; weekly subscription in the Park Hotel, $172; miscellaneous contributions, $73 50. Total, $6,170.

The French Subscription.

M. Gerdy, the President of the French Committee, reports that the Society Hebdomadaire, organized for the purpose of raising monthly subscriptions in aid of the French relief fund, has paid over another installment, making a total of $322 15. M. Victor Place, the Consul-General, received from M. Ravin d'Elpeux, the Vice-Consul at Cincinnati, $200, subscribed by the French at Cincinnati; from Deer Lodge County, Montana, the Consul-General received a remittance of $1,172; also $150, transmitted by Rev. Mr. Ginnis, from Connecticut, and $100 from Richard O'Gorman, the amount of a collection among some friends. From Newport, R. I., M. Eugene Hartman makes a transmission of $40 in cash, and a box of cigars, which will be sent to the Philadelphia Bazaar.

Reunion of National Guard Veterans.

The first annual social and musical reunion of the veterans of the National Guard takes place at the Seventh Regiment Armory on the evening of Jan. 9, 1871. As this will be the inauguration of the new system of meetings adopted, the call for the meeting says, the attendance of every member of the association is desirable to fully carry out the spirit of the change, and make the union of veterans and active members of the Twenty-seventh and Seventh Regiments glow with life and pleasure and hope for a greater future for both. The hearts of all should beat in unison with the sentiment, "that there should be a closer, more intimate and beneficial connection between the association and the regiment from which it eminated. The interests of the two organizations are so closely allied, that injury to one must certainly result in injury to the other; the success of the one is so vital to the welfare of the other, that either cannot look listlessly upon the decadence of the other with impunity. With the utmost harmony between the two, there has been a lack of vital force to animate their respective members to co-operation of action. The great object of the veterans of the National Guard, should be to aid in the successful perpetuation of the Seventh Regiment. If the existence and success of the regiment is a legitimate consummation, if its discharged members knowing its past and present history, the pleasures and profits of their connection with it, really believe in its usefulness, and have faith in its ability to carry out the intention of its officers and men, to keep it the model regiment of the militia service, they cannot ignore their duty. They have sons, relatives and friends, who can be put in the places they vacated, they can encourage by their presence, foster by their aid and keep the organization before the community whenever the opportunity occurs.

Dock Improvements.

Since the 15th of August last the Department of Docks have finished and are now completing the work of rebuilding the following piers and bulkheads:

EAST RIVER.

Piers Repaired—No. 6 Coenties-slip, No. 7 Coenties-slip, No. 23 Beekman-street, No. 40 Pike-street; One Hundred and Seventeenth-street.

Piers Repairing—Small pier at Gouverneur-slip.

Piers Rebuilt—No. 21 Fulton-street, No. 46 Jefferson-street, One Hundred and Sixth-street.

Piers Rebuilding—No. 21 Maiden-lane, No. 20 Burling-slip, No. 43 Oliver-street, No. 44 Rutgers-street, Twenty-third-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Fifty-third-street.

Piers Built—Forty-fifth-street, dumping-board; Forty-ninth-street, dumping-board.

Bulkheads Repaired—Corlears-street; Forty-fifth-street, dumping-board; Forty-ninth-street, dumping-board.

Bulkheads Rebuilding—Gouverneur-slip, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

Bulkheads Rebuilt—Maiden-lane, Cherry-street, Broome-street, Twenty-second-street, Twenty-third-street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets (contracts,) One Hundred and Twentieth-street.

NORTH RIVER.

Piers Repaired—Nos. 57, 58 and 59, Gansevoort-street.

Piers Rebuilt—No. 22, Vesey-street; Thirty-eighth-street, Forty-seventh-street, Manhattanville.

Piers Rebuilding—Seventy-ninth-street, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.

Bulkheads Rebuilding—Between Gansevoort and Twelfth streets.

Kings County Supervisors—Meeting of the Law Committee—Investigation of the Jail Swindle.

The Law Committee, of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, to whom were referred the bills presented at the last regular meeting of the Jail Committee for investigation, met yesterday afternoon, and examined Messrs. H. B. Claflin and S. B. Chittenden, dry-goods merchants in New-York, in regard to the value of the goods in question. They testified to substantially as follows: The blankets, for which the county was charged $7 50 a pair, are worth not more than $1 50 a pair, and would not be good value at that; they are the poorest kind of blanket made in America. The calico, for which 30 cents a yard is charged, is also of the meanest kind, and is not worth more than 6 cents a yard. The ticking, of which there were several prices, was also charged three times too much for. The carpeting in the Morgue, for which the County paid $2 per yard, can be purchased at $1, and the matting in the same place, for which $1 40 per yard was paid, can be got for sixty cents; and so with all the other goods—spittoons, window-shades, and tin-pans. The county has been swindled out of about 300 per cent. on the entire amount, $18,000. This concluded the investigation, and the Committee adjourned, to report to the Board on Friday next.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Cincinnati merchant states that they have a "Ring" in that city for increasing the price of coal during certain months of the year.

Masked men have lately been committing fiendish outrages in Sumner County, Tenn. A Vigilance Committee is talked of.

The directors of the several Philadelphia street railroads have shown considerable indifference to the demand for heated horse-cars.

Col. Geo. H. Hughes, formerly a distinguished officer in the Engineer Corps of the United States, died recently in Maryland.

Col. E. M. Yerger is said to be sojourning at Vicksburg, by the *Herald* of that city, with the view of re-establishing the *Daily Mississippian*.

Six hundred Chinese—male and female—recently started for the Flowery Land to participate in the festivities of the New Year.

The Southern papers have not yet ceased to speak about the good health of Jefferson Davis. He has lately been amusing himself by delivering addresses to Sunday-school children.

A Chicago woman who has met with an accident which renders her a cripple for life, advertises for a husband who has been similarly unfortunate.

The Providence *Journal* is authority for the statement that Ida Lewis has benefited not one single cent by the generosity of the late George Peabody.

Rev. C. M. Wines has been installed pastor of the Fourth Congregational Church of Hartford, Conn. The Congregationalists of the Charter Oak City, it appears, have no scruples about using *wines* in the church.

Some short time since a gang of ruffians were surprised while holding high carnival in one of the vaults of the old cemetery near Troy. They had furnished the interior, hung pictures, and had a cooking stove in full blast.

Hon. Harry Hibbard, of Bath, N. H., has become temporarily insane, and is at present under treatment at Concord. His friends say "they do not apprehend any organic mental derangement."

The people of Madison County, according to the Binghamton *Republican* have taken the initiative in a movement having in view the breaking up of the Oneida Community. The *Republican* would have the "evil" abated forthwith by the Grand Jury.

A young girl, fifteen years of age, the daughter of Mr. David Myer, of Jefferson County, Ill., put a period to her existence a few days ago, in consequence of her father's opposition to a young man in the neighborhood, of whom she had become hopelessly enamored. Death was produced by a pistol-shot.

Major J. M. Walters, proprietor of the National Hotel, Norfolk, Va., recently committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a gun, in consequence of financial and other embarrassments. The following letter was found on his body by a friend named Van Wick:

Dear Van: I killed myself, being afraid to face my wife and family. Inform my wife. Joe.

Some of the young women of Providence, R. I., seem to have practical notions of woman's rights. A girl of that city, who recently graduated with honors from the High School, immediately went into a factory, and having remained there until she earned $100, finally, last week, started for the Oberlin (Ohio) College to complete her education. Acts of this kind are worthy of the very highest commendation.

A suit was recently tried at Portland, Me., in which the plaintiff was a female clairvoyant, who claimed $125 for services as a physician. In cross-examination by the Court, she testified that she had prescribed as a clairvoyant for nine years; that she—although blind—could *see through* any living person, discover diseases, and use medicines intelligently. After an absence of three hours, the jury returned into Court with a verdict for $5.

A singular phenomenon was recently witnessed by several persons, near Sulphur Springs, Texas. "At about 8 o'clock in the morning," says an eye-witness, "when there was not a cloud to dim the blue vault of heaven, fell what can but be termed a rain or shower of blood, which lasted some eight or ten seconds. Its district was quite limited, and it fell in specks about the size of squirrel-shot, and in density about 100 to the size of an ordinary plate."

The national debt was recently reduced to the extent of $50,000, through a confession of judgment on the part of the heirs of the late Alfred P. Stone, of Cincinnati. The deceased had at one time been Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh Ohio District, and it was charged on behalf of the Government that he had violated his official bond. The claim was for $100,000, and a suit had been pending against his sureties for the recovery of the sum since 1866.

A party of hunters, who lately penetrated to the interior of a cave on Beaver Creek, near Glasgow, Ky., in pursuit of a fox, were rewarded for their trouble by the discovery of an oblong chamber, eighteen feet in length, cut out of the solid rock, and containing the crumbling remains of ten human beings. The Glasgow *Times* believes that the cave must have been, at one time, used by a gang of murderers. "Within a few days past," says the *Times*, "we have heard of a number of persons—mostly travelers—who, many years ago, disappeared while in this section of country and were never afterward heard of. One instance is remembered where a horse and buggy, belonging to a traveler from Virginia, were found loose upon the road near this cave, its owner missing and never heard from.

The order of the Indiana Supreme Court, granting a new trial to the woman, Mrs. Nancy E. Clem, has revived the discussion of the facts connected with the crime for which she was convicted. Jacob Young, a prominent business man of Indianapolis, was found dead in the bed of a creek near a picnic ground, some short distance from Indianapolis, with the charred remains of his wife lying close beside him. It was known that he had borrowed a large sum of money from an Indianapolis banker on the day the body was found, and no money having been discovered in the clothing, it was considered fair to presume that a double murder had been perpetrated. Circumstantial evidence pointed very strongly toward Mrs. Clem, and on this she was convicted and sentenced to death.

Gen. Butler's Response to the Fenians.

In answer to the address and resolutions forwarded to Gen. Butler last week by the Irish Nationalists, who held a meeting for the purpose, the following has been received:

Washington, Dec. 9, 1870.

Dear Sir: I am very sorry that, through the misinformation of the *Herald*, we did not meet. I should have been very glad to have seen the deputation of the Irish Nationalists of New-York, and conferred with them upon matters of interest to the country.

I am under special obligation to you for forwarding their very complimentary resolutions, in the spirit of which I heartily concur. I am very truly yours,

B. F. BUTLER.

P. Merrigan, Esq., No. 372 Canal-street, New-York.

A meeting of Irishmen will be called at Cooper Institute as soon as the preliminaries can be arranged, at which Gen. Butler is expected to speak.

Common Council.

The Board of Aldermen held a sudden and unexpected session at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. They transacted nothing, however, but routine business.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M. and passed resolutions to lay Belgian pavements in First street, Twenty-second-street, from Sixth-avenue to North River; Seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B; Second-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Sixty-first-street; Madison-street, from Pearl to Grand-street; Bank-street, from Greenwich-avenue to Hudson River.

The Board then adjourned.

ANOTHER BIG JOB.

Proposed Annexation of a Large Part of Westchester County to the Metropolis—A Prospect of Rich Contracts for "Improvements" There.

The residents of the several lower towns of Westchester County are greatly agitated just now in relation to their proposed and prospective annexation to the great Metropolis, under the advocacy and management of prominent Democrats at the present in supreme control at the City Hall, and their immediate co-operators in Westchester County: and the general favor which the measure receives, especially in those towns nearest to Manhattan Island, occasions the utmost surprise among their neighbors.

A bill which has been prepared for presentation to the Legislature, at the approaching session, seeks to incorporate the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, Westchester, Yonkers, East Chester, Pelham and New-Rochelle as part of New-York; the proposed new boundary line starting at the north-west corner of the town of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, and running thence along the northern line of Yonkers to the Bronx River, thence following the course of that stream to the northern boundary of the town of East Chester, thence easterly along the same to the Hutchinson River, thence northward along that stream to the northern boundary of the town of New-Rochelle, thence along the same and the easterly boundary line of that town to Long Island Sound.

The principal opposition is manifested in Yonkers, East Chester and New-Rochelle, where the opponents contend that if there is to be any annexation at all, the New-York projectors ought to be satisfied with gobbling up the towns of Morrisania, West Farms and Westchester first, running the line in such case along Spuyten Duyvil Creek from the Hudson River to the present north-western boundary of the town of West Farms, at Kingsbridge, thence along the northern line to the Bronx River, and along the course of that stream to the northern line of the town of Westchester, thence along the easterly line of that town to East Chester Bay and Long Island Sound.

The three towns named would transfer a population of about 32,000 inhabitants—3,635 voters—from Westchester County to the City.

Of the seven towns which it is proposed to annex, the people of Yonkers appear to be the most strongly opposed to the scheme, preferring to be incorporated as a separate city, with control over the entire township, in order to save it from a worse fate. They do not discover any particular advantages that are likely to be derived from their proposed incorporation with the City of New-York, and being governed by New-York officials. On the contrary, having already been taxed to the tune of $30,000 by one New-York commission within the past fifteen months, for a topographical survey (on paper only) of the lower part of their town, they seem to dread the commencement of actual work which would be inaugurated by the New-York officials in the construction of new bridges across Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and the extension of the various City avenues through the acquired territory, at a cost of more than three times what such work can be done for, having a lively recollection of the construction of the iron bridge over the Harlem River, at the upper terminus of Third-avenue, before them. The opponents of annexation think that the dear people might possibly be benefited, or have work done for their convenience to the extent of about thirty-five cents on the dollar, of the amount charged for the improvements made, while the members of the Ring would get the lion's share, a balance of sixty-five per cent.

The advocates of annexation say that while the section of the country in which they reside, would be rendered more accessible to the business portion of the City by the construction of new railroads, new avenues, &c., they would not be called upon to pay any more taxes than are now imposed upon them—that things cannot well be worse than they now are; that they are now paying six per cent. assessment upon their property, while New-Yorkers only pay three and a half to four per cent. On the other hand, the opponents of annexation contend that the valuation of their property would be very differently estimated under the new order of things from what it now is; that property worth $10,000, instead of being put down on the Assessors' books at $1,000 or $1,100, would be valued at $6,000 or $7,000, so that instead of paying six per cent. on $1,000 or $1,100, they would be called upon to pay three and a half or four cent. on $6,000 or $7,000, a difference not sufficiently slight, as intimated, to be paid by the property-owner without being made fully aware of the change. It is understood that public meetings will shortly be held in the several towns interested in the question, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of the citizens on the subject, when pretty lively discussions pro and con will be heard.

POLICE TRIALS.

Three Cases of Inebriation—Brutally Clubbed—The Troubles of a Liquor-Dealer.

There were thirty-five complaints against policemen listened to, yesterday, by Commissioners BOSWORTH, MANIERRE and BARR. Patrolman JOHN O'NEILL, of the Twenty-third Precinct, on the evening of Dec. 3, came into the Station-house apparently intoxicated. Sergt. HICKS and Roundsman ROONEY swore that O'NEILL's breath smelt like turpentine. In his defense the officer swore that he had cramps in the stomach, and so informed Sergt. HICKS. After going on post, he took some laudanum, and afterward some turpentine and water. He was not a drinking man. Has been three months on the force. The case was referred to the Board.

Patrolman JAMES MURTHA, of the Sixth Precinct, was found by Roundsman MCGLOIN in the yard in rear of PATRICK BRENNAN's liquor-store in Baxter-street, with a glass of liquor in his hand, when he should have been patrolling. The case was referred to the Board.

Patrolman AUGUSTUS PETSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was guilty of a similar offense in front of a distillery on his post. His case was also referred to the Board.

MATTHEW HENRY, of No. 226 East One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, complained that Patrolman THOMAS CULHAN, of the Twelfth Precinct, clubbed him unmercifully on the evening of the 4th inst. and then arrested him. He stated that his wife and he were returning from a visit to some friends in Westchester County, and sat down on a door-step two blocks from his residence. He was accosted by the officer, ordered to move on, and, when he attempted to explain, was set upon and clubbed, in spite of the remonstrances of the wife of complainant. Indeed, the officer declared if she did not go away he would arrest her. The officer, in his defense, declared that he was not the officer who had arrested the complainant, and that on the night in question the latter was grossly intoxicated. The case was adjourned to Wednesday.

JOHN H. MCKINLEY, proprietor of a hotel at the corner of South and Fulton streets, made a lengthy complaint against Capt. DE CAMP and Patrolmen BEGGS and MORRISON, of the Second Precinct, for continually annoying him in his business, under pretense of ascertaining whether he was complying with the provisions of the Excise law, and asked for the dismissal of the offending policemen. The hearing was adjourned to Wednesday, the complainant not being prepared with his evidence.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions were made today in the Supreme Court:

No. 68.—*Clarke and Buckeye Marine Insurance Company* vs. *The Steamer Admiral Farragut.*—An appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—The steamer was libeled for causing the destruction of the canal-boat *Ajax*, while in tow by her down the Illinois River, on a voyage to St. Louis. The Court below found that the loss was occasioned by the collision of the canal-boat with the bridge spanning the river, against which it was forced by a strong diagonal current. The loss was, therefore, charged to the unavoidable dangers of navigation, and the libel was dismissed. The appellant insisted that the steamer had no special lookout, but the Court held that there was a sufficient lookout, and that the absence of a special one had nothing to do with the accident, which, it is said, was occasioned by the violence of the cross current, due to the great height of water in the river at the time. Mr. Justice BRADLEY delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 69.—*Harrick, Administrator,* vs. *Neeley et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas.—This was an action of trespass to try title, under the local practice of Texas, to a tract of land in Falls County of that State. On the trial the Court excluded a certain deed offered in evidence in deviation of title, on the ground that, as it was made and delivered in pursuance of a decree of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, the decree was necessary to support the deed, and without proof of it the deed could not be received. This Court holds that, as the fee of lands was in the vendor, and as the power of his attorney to sell for him was plenary, the decree of a Court of Justice was not necessary for its employment. The Court below erred, therefore, in excluding the deed, and the judgment is reversed and a new trial ordered. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 70.—*Pendergast et al.* vs. *Steam-ship Kalorama.*—No. 71.—*Pendergast et al.* vs. *Steam-ship General Custer.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, were libels to recover for advances on the credit of the steamers to procure the necessary repairs and supplies. The District Court sustained the libels, but, on appeal to the Circuit, the decrees were revised and the libels dismissed. The appellants insist that there was an express agreement for liens, as security for the advances, and that a stipulation, which was made that they should insure their disbursements, means that they should insure their liens on the ships for such disbursements. In no other sense could they be insured. This Court sustain the view of the appellants, and reverse the decrees of the Circuit, remanding the causes to that Court with directions to enter decrees affirming the decrees of the District Court. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion.

No. 217.—*The United States* vs. *The Heirs of Vigil.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico.—Motion was made to dismiss the appeal in this case, on the ground that it was not taken within one year from the date of the judgment. The answer of the Government was that appeal was prayed for at the time the judgment was rendered, but, by a clerical omission, no entry was made of it on the minutes. The Court, reviewing this and various other irregularities suggested, find that the prayer for an appeal was made by the District-Attorney, as alleged, and that there is no ground for the dismissing the appeal, and the motion is denied. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 56.—*The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company* vs. *Trimble et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—This suit was brought by the defendants in error to recover damages for the alleged infringement of the Howe patent for the construction of truss frames of bridges, to which they claimed title as assignees for certain States and districts. The trial resulted in a verdict and judgment for the plaintiffs, and the Railroad Company brought the case here, insisting that the Court erred in refusing to instruct the jury, in accordance with several prayers submitted by them, affecting the title of the assignees. This Court finds no error in the record, and affirms the judgment. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 66.—*Herndon* vs. *Howard et al.*, was an appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas. A motion was made to dismiss this appeal on the ground that the decree in the case was a joint decree against Herndon and one Moverick, while Herndon alone appeals. The Court find that the decree was a joint one, and all the parties against whom it was rendered, not being joined in the appeal, it is dismissed. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court. An announcement was made that the Court would adjourn from Thursday, the 22d instant, to Thursday, the 5th of January next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

A QUESTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The National Bank of North America vs. *Fergus, Peniston and others.*—This action was brought to recover $13,600, the amount of a certified check obtained by the firm of Armstrong & Co. from the plaintiffs in May, 1867, and transferred to the defendant, Peniston. The check was certified at a time when there were no funds in the bank to meet it. The plaintiffs now seek to hold Peniston liable as a member of the firm. The latter introduced testimony tending to show that he was not and never had been a member of the firm of Armstrong & Co.; that his connection with them consisted in loaning them money, and that whatever checks passed were in part payment of the sum due to him. Armstrong and Wheelock, the other defendants, were called as witnesses by the Bank. The case was submitted to the Jury who were directed to bring in a sealed verdict on Tuesday morning.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Bliss and Vail; for the defendant. Peniston, Mr. Joseph H. Dukes, and Messrs. Merchant and Elliott.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 12.

By Judge Barnard.

Bonas vs. Smith; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

Burdick vs. Stacum; complaint dismissed, with costs, and judgment for the defendant.

O'Conner vs. Brannan. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 12.

By Judge Barnard.

Brandei vs. Levy and John A. Duff vs. Edward Doolittle; motions granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 12.

By Judge Larremore.

Graham vs. Fine; motion granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Judge Blatchford.

Nos.	Nos.
280—Wm. Jones et al. vs. Steam-ship Hammonia.	284—Eliza McEwral vs. Steam-Propeller Belle.
183—John Foley vs. Schr. Isabella.	153—J. H. Perry et al. vs. Steam-boat Hi. Thompson.
269—Jacob F. Troop et al. vs. F. Breast et al.	302—J. Murray et al. vs. Schr. Ocean Belle.
283—J. Henry vs. Steam-Propeller Vineland	

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N.Y., Dec. 12.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Dec. 13: Nos. 56, 88, 96, 98, 99, 102.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.

No civil calendar. Criminal cases only.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
656—Basset, Jr., vs. Lederer.	956—Hershfield vs. Levy.
1576—Hill vs. McKenzie.	800—Day vs. Ruprecht.
1772—McCarty vs. Boston, N. & N.Y.S.B.Co.	1814—Richards vs. Cullen.
6682—— ——	1826—Meyer vs. Haucke.
1748—Brown vs. Watts.	1926¼—Carter vs. Fass.
2320—Dalton vs. Gilbertson	336—Drake vs. Barstow, &c.
3438—Munro vs. Hedges.	1752—McKnight vs. Devlin.
3516—Dorey vs. Bohen.	1846—Schutz vs. Sutto.
1710—Russell vs. Miner.	1848—Dunn vs. Fowler.
1610—Jaeger vs. Kelly.	1550—Auferman vs. Harris.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
20—The People ex rel. Churchill vs. The Erie Railway Co.	21—Lyons vs. The Mayor.
	23—Beach vs. Beach.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
51—Ritter vs. Boody.	116—Eising vs. Schreyer.
70—Doyle vs. Jones.	117—Eising vs. Schreyer.
83—Sandford vs. McGay.	118—Basset vs. Wight.
96—Leslie vs. Leslie.	118½—Isham vs. Worthington.
108—Webb vs. Dater.	
110—Livingston vs. Arnoux	122—Froehlich vs. Fernbacher.
111—Burchard vs. Kastan.	
112—Bass vs. Home Ins. Co.	123—Towle vs. Remsen.
	124—Towle vs. DeWitt.
113—King vs. Knapp.	125—Fayette vs. Abendroth.
114—Compton vs. Neilsen.	
115—Cook vs. Janeway.	126—Salters vs. Salters.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
59—Drake vs. Johnston.	164—In re Winthrop.
75—Andrews vs. Glenville Woolen Co.	171—Campbell vs. Hom. Med. So. of Kings County.
96—Everett vs. Garrison.	
101—Chittenden vs. Chittenden.	184—Waterston vs. Rogers.
	198—Juring vs. Larkin.
103—Schoemer vs. Behrens.	199—Same vs. Same.
115—Burrill vs. Raphael.	202—American Bureau of Miners vs. Weed.
123—Rogers vs. Mayo.	
127—Loftus vs. Hoeft.	206—Dolan vs. Wallace.
144—Day vs. Tibbetts.	214—Berling vs. King.
153—Trimble vs. Trimble.	218—North vs. Reynolds.
160—Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Co. vs. Wainwright.	The call commences at No.
	231—Newton vs. Hook.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
279—Solomon vs. Holzwasser.	97—Costello vs. Casey.
	307—Myron vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
315—Hayes vs. O'Brien.	
365—DeWolf vs. Crandall.	57—Clarke vs. Dunlap.
401—Same vs. Same.	277—Ryan vs. Thompson.
139—Funke vs. Orient Mutual Ins. Co.	299—Ferguson vs. National S. S. Co.
143—Sturm vs. Williams.	291—Coffey vs. Home Life Ins. Co.
191—Sturm vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	
265—Geschardt vs. Geschardt.	461—Lalor vs. Keteltas.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
226—Stewart vs. Field.	462—Voyd vs. Brosseler.
228—Miller vs. Combination Brick Press Co.	78—Water Commissioners of Detroit vs. Burr.
206—Hamilton vs. Ansbury.	48—Braun vs. Kelly.
	572—Tag vs. Raefle.
602—Jackson vs. Temple.	456—Seip vs. Denmuth.
603—Mather vs. Temple.	512—Beckwith vs. Bates.
604—Fantoute vs. Temple.	578—McArthur vs. Cassidy.
262—Burnett vs. O'Brien.	216—Burger vs. Rauth.
458—Tochman vs. Brown.	270—Claflin vs. Stern.
558—Tinckham vs. Thomas.	546—Mendelsohn vs. Stern.
544—Vanduzer vs. D'Aubigne.	170—Bevans vs. Wright.
	254—Frank vs. Hart.
550—Same vs. Same.	414—Gibson vs. Spratt.
826—Justice vs. Lang.	506—Simonson vs. Walker.
120—Adnelt vs. Smith.	

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
270—Stern vs. Wingenfell.	161—Cary vs. Cary.
18—Kain vs. Kelly.	397—Lindsay vs. DeJonge.
105—Schneider vs. Ahern.	316—Schoening vs. Van Pelt.
139—Scullin vs. Dolan.	
91—Blum vs. Hildreth.	320—Grunchy vs. Fowler.
169—Grune vs. Harris.	68—McCauley vs. Gans.
130—Knoth vs. Royal.	207—Guydom vs. Jackson.
460—Howard vs. Merritt.	249—Powers vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
461—Wood vs. Same.	
241—Frebourg vs. Ohl.	365—Sherwood vs. Bebee.
465½—Place vs. Seaver.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
— —Leelick vs. Morrell.	4418—Baker vs. Cornell.
4607—Gallagher vs. Whiteside.	4434—Graves vs. Marsh.
	4453—Hurley vs. Talloch.
4463—Maeder vs. The Manhattan Gas Co.	4498—Miller vs. Scrymser.
	4440—Greenbaum vs. Lasky.
4310—Keogh vs. Mann.	
5054—Elkan vs. Cornell.	4511—Schlaefer vs. Bolland.
4377—Mittnacht vs. Harschal.	
	5036—McDonald vs. Masterson.
4473—Beadleston vs. Boyd.	
4156—Bein vs. Grisell.	4541—Dean vs. Carter.
4185—Watson vs. Sanford.	

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4565—Wardell vs. Carmana.	4532—Moffit vs. Kenney.
3083—Cocks vs. Collins.	4535—Berley vs. Ruck.
4430—Knapp vs. Keller.	4536—Weeks vs. Mack.
4474—Sims vs. Ferdon.	4537—Pinckney vs. Fee.
4490—Shaw vs. Brett.	4538—Sproul vs. Cudbirth.
4492—Joyce vs. Nelson.	4539—Wild vs. Shepard.
4491—Cassidy vs. Hayman.	4540—Gross vs. Cooke.
4513—Sackett vs. Steinberg.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 12.

FIRST BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.107⅛	400 N. Y. C. & H..b.c. 91⅞
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.107⅝	400 do.............. 91⅞
2,000 do..............107⅛	300 do...........b3. 91⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.107⅝	200 do.............. 91⅞
235,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅞	600 do............c. 91⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅜	1400 do.............. 92
11,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.105⅛	3,000 Cen. & H. Ctfs... 86⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o.. 61⅛	20,000 do.............. 86⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n., s60........... 60	10,000 do....bet.call. 86⅛
	100 Erie.............. 24
1,000 Ga. St. 7s........ 92	5,550 Reading.......c.104⅛
20,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n 24⅛	200 do.........b30.104
20,000 do.............. 24⅛	500 do..............104
6,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T. 18⅛	2,000 do..............104⅛
2,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 92⅛	1,000 do...........c.104⅛
2,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.. 69⅛	1,000 do...........c.104⅛
	900 do...........c.104
4,000 La. 6s, old........ 70⅛	1,000 do..............103⅞
4,000 Ala. St. 8s........101⅛	500 do.........s3.103⅞
2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73, ex int........102⅛	200 do....bet. call. 104
	5 Mich. Cen.........121⅛
1,000 N.Y.Cen. 6s, '83. 91⅛	200 L. S. & M. S....... 93
1,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 92	50 do.............. 93
15,000 do.............. 92⅛	300 do.....bet.call. 93
4,000 U. Pac. 1st...... 80⅞	700 do.............. 93⅛
1,000 do.............. 81	27 Panama R........ 77⅛
2,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88, b3................ 89⅛	100 U. Pac. R........ 16⅛
	100 do.............. 16⅛
	200 do...........b3. 16⅛
2,000 Gt. West. 2d... 80⅛	100 Chi. & N.W. x div. 75⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 94⅛	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf., ex div.......... 85⅛
1,000 do.............. 94⅛	
12,000 C. C. & I. C.1st 83⅛	100 do.........s60. 85⅛
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds... 90	300 do....bet.call. 85⅛
	500 do...........b3. 85⅛
3,000 M. & E. C. bds. 89	18 C., C., C. & Ind.... 81
49 Mer. Bank.........117	800 Chi. & R. I.........108⅛
14 do..............116⅛	500 do.........b60.109⅛
34 Metropolitan B'k..136½	400 do..............108⅛
15 Hanover Bank.....105	10 do..............109⅛
50 B'k of Commerce..126	50 Mil. & St. P........ 60⅛
100 W. U. Tel......... 45⅞	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 82⅛
610 do.............. 46⅛	100 do.........b30. 82⅛
400 do....bet.call. 46	100 do.........s60. 82
400 do...........b3 46⅛	500 Tol., W. & W....... 51⅛
400 do.............. 46	50 do.............. 51⅛
200 Mariposa Pf...... 11	100 do.........b30. 51⅜
700 Pac. Mail......... 42⅞	675 Del., L. & W.......110
100 do.........s60. 42⅛	300 do..........s3.109⅞
400 do....bet.call. 42⅛	65 Chi. & Alt.........116⅛
200 do.............. 42⅛	200 Ohio & Miss.....s3. 31
36 Wells-Far. Ex..... 32	300 H. & St. Jos........104
25 Adams Ex.......b/c. 65⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.107⅝	20,000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctfs........... 87⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.107⅝	50,000 do..........s3 87
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3..............110⅛	300 Erie...........b.c. 24⅛
11,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.........s3.109⅝	1,200 Reading...........103⅝
	200 do..........s4.103⅝
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 60⅛	24 do..............103⅛
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 69⅛	200 do............c.103⅛
	300 L. S. & M. So...... 93⅛
3,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss......... 92⅛	700 do...........b.c. 93⅛
	100 Chi. & R. I.......b3.109
21,000 La. 6s, old...... 70⅛	100 Union Pacific...... 16⅛
8,000 Un. Pacific 1st.. 81	100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 60
100 Mariposa Pf...... 10⅛	200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 82
100 Canton Co........ 63	200 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 94⅛
100 West. U. Tel...b.c. 46⅛	50 Chicago & Alton..116⅛
100 do.............. 46	7 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 70
100 Wells-F'rgo Ex.Sc. 2⅛	100 Del., L. & W...b3.110
600 N. Y. C. & Hud.R. 92⅛	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf.....112
100 do..........b.c. 92⅛	100 C., C. & I. C....s30 18⅛
500 do.............. 92⅛	100 do.............. 18⅛

MONDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The Wall-street markets, without fluctuating violently, are somewhat irregular today, as compared with the transactions of Saturday. Gold and Exchange are ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. easier, sales of Gold at 110⅛@110⅛ ₩ cent., and Exchange 108⅛@108⅛ ₩ cent. 60 days London. Money is also cheaper to the Brokers, 6 ₩ cent. on call loan, with exceptions at 5 ₩ cent., and the Public Funds are being carried over at 3 to 5 ₩ cent. On account of the *short* interest in United States 5-20s and 10-40s, some of the accounts in this way are *hedged* by purchasers in London and Frankfort, the Bonds being held there, while sales are made in New-York and the Bonds borrowed here on moderate rates of interest on the Money advanced upon them. Today some of the Brokers for the Foreign Banking Houses were offering Bonds with some freedom, but for the most part on time options. The 5-20s of 1867, January coupon included, sold at 110@109⅞@110@110⅛, and finally offered at 110 ₩ cent. The 1862s sold at 107⅝ ₩ cent., bearing interest from November. The other 5-20s sold in about the same proportion.

The Southern State Bonds were again in pretty firm demand, the new Tennessees 60 ₩ cent. bid on seller's option; the South Carolina Bonds, January Gold coupon included, 69⅞@70 ₩ cent.

The Railway market improved at the Stock Exchange, and Western Telegraph, among the Miscellaneous Shares, was again firm and in active demand at 46@46⅛. Very large transactions took place in Reading, the Stock being scarce for cash delivery, and as much as ½ ₩ cent. being paid for its use until to-morrow. Heavy sales were made in the forenoon at 104⅛@104@103⅞@104 ₩ cent. cash, and subsequent sales at 103⅞@103⅞ ₩ cent. There has not been so decided a *squeeze* in the Stock for delivery for a year or more past—accounted for by the gradual withdrawal of Stock from the New-York to the Philadelphia, Boston and London markets. The New-York Central Stock and Scrip also waked up, after the sudden depression of last week, the Stock selling up to 92⅛ and the Scrip to 87@87⅛ ₩ cent. This movement and the Reading excitement imparted firmness to the Western Roads, and a good business was done in Rock Island, North-west, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Wabash, &c., and there was some talk at the close of the day of a revived interest in Ohio and Mississippi.

The Railway Mortgages of the Pacific Roads were ½ ₩ cent. higher on Unions and Centrals. The latter closed 92⅛; the former 80⅞@81 ₩ cent.

It is believed in Philadelphia that the lease of the Camden and Amboy property and its New-Jersey connections, by the Pennsylvania Railway Company, has been concluded, on the basis of 10 ₩ cent. a year Dividends.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday Afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 12.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	108	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	109⅞
American Gold	110⅜	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	60	60⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅛	92⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	86⅛	87⅛
Reading Railroad	103⅜	103⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	108⅛
North-west Common	*75⅛	*75⅛
North-west Preferred	*85⅛	*85⅛
Pacific Mail Company	42⅛	42⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81⅜	81⅞
St. Paul Common	60⅜	59⅞
Lake Shore	92⅞	93⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞	31
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛	51⅛
Western Telegraph	46	45⅞
Erie	24⅛	24⅛

*Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12.

Gold receipts	$273,565 50
Gold payments	609,792 65
Gold balance	59,775,942 90
Currency receipts	280,695 36
Currency payments	382,465 20
Currency balance	6,287,660 02
Customs	208,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81......110	5-20 coup., '67..........109⅞
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81....113⅛	5-20 coup., '68..........110⅛
5-20 coup., '62........107⅛	10-40 reg.................106⅛
5-20 coup., '64........107⅛	10-40 coup...............106⅛
5-20 coup., '65........107⅛	6s currency..............110⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65...109⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old........61	Ill. Canal bonds, 1870.100
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..60	Ill. coupon 6s, 1877....100
Va. 6s, old..........65	Ill. coupon 6s, 1880....100
Ga. 7s, new bonds....91⅛	Ill. War loan...........100
N. C. 6s, old........46⅛	Mich. 6 ₩ ct., 1873....100
N. C. 6s, Special tax..18	Mich. 6 ₩ ct., 1878....100
S. C. 6s, new bonds...69⅛	Mich. 6 ₩ ct., 1883....100
Mo. 6s..............92⅛	Mich. 7 ₩ ct., 1878....100
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss..92	N. Y. Reg. B'y L'n..x103⅛
La. 6s..............70⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n.x103⅛
Cal. 7s.............112	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873..x102⅛
Conn. 6s............102	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873...102⅛
R. I. 6s............101	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874...102⅛
Ala. 8s.............100⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875...102⅛
Ark. 6s, Funded.....64	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877...102⅛
Ohio 6 ₩ ct., 1881...103	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878...102⅛
Ohio 6 ₩ ct., 1886...103⅛	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1874...100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......91⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88......100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87......89	Gt. West. 1st, '88......89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est..87	Gt. West. 2d, '93......80⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub......87	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.....75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76.100⅛	Gal. & Chi. Ext.........100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76...100⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d..........95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.....92	Morris & Essex 1st......100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83.....85	Morris & Essex 2d.......97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80....82	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88....79	N. J. Cen. 2d...........100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 87⅛	N. J. Cen. n. bds.......103
Hud. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..105⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 97
Hud. 7s, 3d M., '75.....99⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 92
Har. 1st.................99⅛	Clev. & P. Cons. S. F. 90
Har. Con. M. & S. F....90⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.......98
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.....90	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.......94
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82...117	Clev. & Pitts. 4th......79
C. B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st.111⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st.........102⅛
M.S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ ct. 97	Chi. & Alt. Inc.........92
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo....98	Ohio & Miss. 1st........99⅛
Cen. Pac. Bds............92⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.....95⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bds.......80⅞	St. L. & I. M. 1st......89⅛
Union P. L. Grants, 7s 58	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s...105
Union P. Inc., 10s.......50	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 73-10 93⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct., '75...103	Mil. & St. P. 2d.........94⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st.........95	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d 88⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.......81⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st.........91
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc......71	Joliet & Chi. 1st.......103
Chi. & N. W. S. F........98⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st...83⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st.........94⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d....64
Lack. & West. Bds........100⅛	Tol., P. & W., E. D.....83
Del., L. & W. 2d.........96	Tol., P. & W., W. D.....82
Tol. & W. 1st ex.........94	Tol., P. & W. 2d........67
Tol. & W. 2d.............84	N. Y. & N. H. 6s........96⅛
Tol. & W. Eq. Bds........78⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st....83⅛
Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.....83	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.............136	Continental............97
Manhattan............159	Commonwealth...........95
Merchants'...........118⅛	Importers' & Traders'.159
Mechanics'...........137	Park...................168
Union................137⅛	Manuf. & Merchants'...100
America..............145	N. Y. Nat'l Exc. B'k..100
City.................210	Central National.......105
Tradesmen's..........153	Fourth National........108
National.............116	Ninth National.........100⅛
Merchants' Exchange..103	Tenth National.........125
Leather Manuf........195	Gold Exchange..........70
Seventh Ward.........111	Del. & Hud. Canal....119⅝
State of New-York....105	Maryland Coal Co......20
Commerce.............128⅛	Spring Mountain Coal 41
Broadway.............300	Canton Co., Baltimore 67⅜
Ocean................70	West. Union Tel.......45⅞
Mercantile...........124	Quicksilver Mining.....4
American Exchange.111⅛	Quicksilver Pref.......8
Pacific..............190	Mariposa Mining........5
Bank of the Republic.116	Mariposa Pref..........10⅛
Bank of N. America...105	Mariposa Trust.Certs...30
Hanover..............104⅛	Boston Water Power.....19⅛
Irving...............118	Adams Express..........65⅛
Metropolitan.........136	Wells-Fargo Express....32
Grocers'.............118	Well-Fargo Ex. Scrip...2⅛
Market...............126	American Express.......46⅛
Nassau...............108⅛	U. S. Express..........35
Shoe and Leather.....163	Pacific Mail...........42⅛
Corn Exchange........130	

The American Exchange Bank advertises to pay the January Interest for the State of Illinois.

The Farmers' Trust Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable Dec. 29.

The Treasurer of the Michigan Central Company in Boston advertises that he will purchase, under sealed proposals, $35,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Grand River Valley Road; $8,000 of the Ionia and Lansing Road; $7,000 of the Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Saginaw Road, (First Mortgage;) $7,000 of the Chicago and Michigan Shore, and $6,000 of the Detroit and Hillsdale Bonds—all First Mortgages. Proposals to be directed to ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer, Boston, on or before Dec. 28, and the Bonds to be delivered to him on or before Dec. 31.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

City 6s, Old	97½	98
City 6s, New	99⅛	100
Camden and Amboy	119	119⅛
Pennsylvania Central	62	62⅛
Reading	103⅛	103⅝
Lehigh Valley	60½	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27¼
Northern Central	40½	41
Lehigh Navigation	33¾	33⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¼	90⅝

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal trade:

"The Coal year of the Reading Railroad Company, and also of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, ended with the 30th ult. The tonnage of the Reading for its fiscal year was about 3,771,371 tons, against 4,226,824 tons for the year ending Nov. 30, 1869—a decrease of say, 455,453 tons. The tonnage of the Schuylkill Canal, (worked by the Reading Railroad Company,) for the year, to the 30th ult., was 532,467 tons, a decrease on its previous year's tonnage of 143,298 tons—making the total Coal tonnage from the Schuylkill region 4,303,838 tons—being a decrease by both road and canal of 598,751 tons. When it is remembered that Coal production was almost entirely suspended by strikes and differences in this particular region for about five months in the heart of the trade, the amount of business done is much greater than could have been expected, and very pointedly proves the wonderful capacity of the road, for on it, and not on the canal, is the main reliance for tonnage. Both the Reading Railroad and the canal having changed the days of their weekly reports from Thursday to Saturday of each week, we are necessarily without our usual weekly report for last week's business. We may remark, however, that the tonnage from the region was light, and mainly confined to consumption on the line and to the trade of this city, where prices rule unchanged. At Richmond the stock of Coal on hand is estimated at 75,000 tons, with few orders for shipment, and most of the retail yards in the city are pretty well supplied. As the Reading Road will keep up a supply through the Winter, it is not probable that the price of Coal will advance here, and need not, for want of a supply of Coal, advance at any of the principal Coal centres. The year's tonnage of the Lehigh Valley Railroad to the 30th ult. was 3,622,433 tons—an increase on the tonnage for the previous year of 1,294,026 tons. This Company has grown into such magnitude and importance as to fairly compete in capacity with the Reading, and may now be counted a power potential in the Coal trade. We are without any satisfactory information of the trade for the past week, and by our broken reports estimate the aggregate tonnage by all the several carrying companies at about 250,000 tons of anthracite, 10,500 tons of semi-anthracite, and 40,000 tons of bituminous—making of all kinds for the week about 300,500 tons. Schuylkill coal operators are more generally at active work than usual at this late period of the year, induced thereto by the strike of the workmen of the Lackawanna Company, in the Scranton region, participated in by the men of the Pennsylvania and Delaware and Hudson Companies. This suspension of work in the region named has been greatly exaggerated, and its effects aggravated by the sensational Press not correctly informed as to the facts. Some of the statements that we have seen place the number of workmen out of employ by reason of the strike as high as 40,000, when the truth is, scarcely a third of that number of persons were, at the time of the suspension, in the employ of all the companies named. It is usual to suspend Coal operations at the beginning of Winter, and a great many persons usually employed at the mines are now idle, but we question whether the number usually employed is increased by the Scranton movement ten thousand. As we learn, the suspension is almost entirely confined to the miners of the large companies. The works of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, and those of most of the individual operators in the Wyoming region, are still in operation; while at Scranton there is no excitement whatever, and the miners are quiet and orderly. On the strength of wild and inflammatory reports, the Coal operators here say that prices at New-York, and further eastward, have been advanced 75 cents to $1 per ton, from fear of future higher prices in consequence of scarcity of Coal. This is all very well as a business operation on the part of those who are supplying the market with Coal, but neither the facts of the Scranton suspension nor the present condition of the Coal market warrant any such advance in prices, or any advance at all. The Coal article of this paper has steadily shown the supply of Coal to be large, even in the face of censure of parties interested in making it appear light; and large it certainly is.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Nov. 28 says:

"The past week brought with it a total change, say the mildness of Spring, with a very heavy downfall of rain, which has flooded some parts of the country, while this was accompanied with an unusual thunder-storm. We have had enough now not only for the ponds, but the replenishment of the springs, and the vestiges of the long drouth will henceforth be found only in the small stack-yards and stock of turnips. So much wet, however, will be unfavorable to cattle-keeping, from the scarcity of fodder. No harm has yet befallen the Wheat-plant, and, with a continuance of such weather, the late sown will make progress. The rise noted in Wheat last week has lost the character of decision, and though several places in the country quote higher rates, say fully 1s.@2s., the tendency in London, where opinions are in favor of a pacific termination of the Russian difficulty, has lately been decidedly downward. We have, however, yet to wait events, and these surprises leave much uncertainty about them. But whether England be dragged into war or not, there is more than enough of this evil in a neighboring land, and that alone must eventually tell upon agricultural prices. No European market has yet given way, and so serious have matters appeared in the French colony of Algeria that one province, viz., Constantine, has originated a fund of two millions of francs for the extended cultivation of the ground, and this example seems likely to be followed in other provinces. In that early climate the new corn would come in with the old, should there be any serious pressure, and bring most important relief; but there hardly seems time enough for the undertaking to be very effective. Although Winter was early threatened, the Baltic as yet keeps open, and more mildness has ruled there than here. This fact has also had a quieting influence upon the trade generally, especially as granary-room is getting so scarce that it may lead to forced sales, ex ship. The averages have slightly fallen, chiefly from the bad condition of most of the Wheat lately sold, while the deliveries have increased from the improved rates paid, and the near approach of Christmas with its claims. The arrivals off the coast since 18th November were fifty-one cargoes, of which twenty-four cargoes were Wheat, eighteen Maize, seven Barley, two Beans. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, twenty-one cargoes in all, viz., Marianopoli, 48s. 6d., Ghirka at 46s.@50s. 6d., Sandomirka at 52s., Red Winter at 54s.; Maize, 20 cargoes, at 29s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Rye, 10 cargoes, at 33s. 6d.@35s. 6d.; Barley, 13 cargoes, at 25s. 6d.@28s.; Beans, 2 cargoes, at 37s. 9d.@38s.; Oats, 1 cargo, at 22s. 9d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 73,662 qrs. at 49s. 10d., against 57,506 qrs. at 46s. 8d. in 1869. The London averages were 54s. 2d. on 2,184 qrs. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Nov. 19 were 472,752 cwt. Wheat, and 58,188 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ VERMILYE & CO., Bankers,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York,
Offer to investors the following Securities:

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (of New-York) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, *interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.*

☞ NOTICE.—
The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on and after that date, upon surrender of the coupons, at the Fourth National Bank, New York.

Bonds of the State of Georgia as they mature, will be paid upon presentation at the Banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York.
RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Nov. 19, 1870.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAIL ROAD SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount left of the last issue of these bonds will be sold at 90 and accrued interest. Parties desiring an ENTIRELY SAFE investment are invited to call for information on either of the undersigned.
J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 12, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	38	Spirits Turp., bbls.	220
Bees-wax, pkgs.	13	Resin, bbls.	97
Chicory, bags	160	Pork, bbls.	207
Cotton, bales	3,461	Beef, pkgs.	300
Cotton-seed, bags	791	Cut-meats, pkgs.	191
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	285	Lard, tcs.	1,802
Eggs, bbls.	626	Lard, kegs	45
Flour, bbls.	11,613	Butter, pkgs.	2,517
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Cheese, pkgs.	3,097
Corn-meal, bags	314	Tallow, pkgs.	170
Oatmeal, bbls.	100	Dressed Hogs, No.	108
Wheat, bushels	3,930	Molasses, bbls.	3,182
Corn, bushels	30,867	Sugar, hhds.	394
Oats, bushels	61,656	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,008
Malt, bushels	4,600	Mustard-seed, bags	187
Grass-seed, bushels	1,134	Tobacco, hhds.	82
Beans, bushels	121	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	83
Ginseng, pkgs.	28	Whisky, bbls.	175
Hops, bales	654	Wool, bales	1,947
Hides, No.	3,004	Pea-nuts, bags	192
Hides, bdls.	301	Pecans, pkgs.	22
Leather, sides	3,908		

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Oressa*, for Liverpool—1,263 bales Cotton, 40,100 bushels Wheat, 100 hhds. Tallow, 515 bags Oil-cake.

By the bark *W. E. Heard*, for Antwerp—7,400 Staves, 1,338 bbls. Flour, 20,340 bushels Wheat, 131 bags Clover-seed, 1,252 bags Coffee, 15 bbls. Pot Ashes, 15 bbls. Pearl Ashes, 163 boxes Bacon.

By the bark *Mary Edson*, for Cadiz—99,120 Staves.

By the brig *Sharon*, for Constantinople—9,605 cases Refined Petroleum.

Also by bark *Arlington*, from Philadelphia, for Belfast: 109,633 lbs. Oil-cake, 20,998 bushels Wheat, 2,400 bbls. Flour, 651 bushels Clover-seed.

ASHES—Pots have been quiet, but steady at $6 75 @$7 25; Pearls have been dull and nominal at $8 50@$9 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been a good inquiry noted for Rio at very firm prices; sales have been reported, since our last, here, of 5,616 bags, by the *Alice Tainter*, 4,000 bags by the *Emma Sophia*, and 1,000 bags by the *Agamemnon*; also, previous to arrival, 4,500 bags by the bark *Amelia Emma*; and at Baltimore, previous to arrival, 3,000 bags by the brig *Robert C. Wright*, on private terms. Rumors were current in the street of the loss of some vessels en route with Coffee from Rio de Janeiro for Southern ports; but they were not confirmed up to a late hour. Of Java, some 3,000 mats, balance of cargo by the *Hansa*, have been reported sold, recently, on private terms. Of Maracaibo, some 1,500 bags have been placed within a few days, also on private terms. Other kinds have been inactive at former figures. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@18c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—There has been a fairly active movement reported on the basis of previous quotations, though the market closed tamely. Sales have been reported or 3,730 bales for early delivery, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 2,361 bales to shippers, 842 bales to spinners, 7 bales to speculators, and 520 bales in transit. Also, 9,200 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for December, 1,400 bales at 15c.; January, 700 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 1-16c., 400 bales at 15 1-16c.; February, 300 bales at 15⅛c.; March, 100 bales at 15 7-16c., 200 bales at 15⅜c. And today, for December, 2,300 bales at 15c.; January, 100 bales at 15 1-16c., 1,500 bales at 15c.; February and March, 100 bales each at 15⅛c.; March, 100 bales at 15 7-16c., 700 bales at 15⅜c.; January, February, March and April, 100 bales each at 15⅛c., 100 bales each on private terms; free on board, Charleston, 100 bales on private terms; April, 200 bales at 15½c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞	16⅞

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,481
Receipts last week	24,881
Receipts the preceding week	22,330
Receipts since Sept. 1	371,880
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	757,447
Receipts preceding year	636,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	632,100
Exports since our last	1,263
Exports since Sept. 1	191,043
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,538,387
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	76,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been held with more confidence, on a reduced offering of desirable lots. The demand has been fair for low grades, especially for shipping extras, partly on speculative account, but quite moderate for other descriptions. Of Extra State some 6,850 bbls. have been purchased, since our last, within a range of from $5 90@$6 10 for old and new, ₩ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,100 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, $5 10@$5 45; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 90@$6 15; good to fancy, $6 15@$6 60; good to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 80@$6 10; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Extra Ohio, at $5 90@$6 20, ₩ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$4 25@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 45
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 45
Extra State	5 90@ 6 20
Extra City, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 60@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 25@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 80@ 6 10
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 10@ 8 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 15@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues in slack request at unchanged rates. Sales reported since our last of 530 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$6 30 for poor to good ordinary; $6 30@$9 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand at $3 95@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal continues in limited request at $3 80@$4 35 for Yellow and White Western; $4 10@$4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been inactive, ranging from $2 85@$3 45 ₩ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 10@$6 20
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 20@ 9 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 95@ 5 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 80@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@21 50

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted a shade firmer in price, on a limited offering of prime samples and a moderate inquiry, but, owing partly to the rain-storm, the dealings have been on a restricted scale. Most of the light business reported has been in prime new crop No. 2 Spring Wheat, on the basis of $1 38 ₩ bushel, which price was bid at the close, while holders claimed 1c.@2c. a bushel more, and were not eager to realize at present. In most other descriptions there has been but little animation, but the offerings have been reserved and holders have been generally more confident. The general market closed strong for desirable samples, though quite tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 42@$1 65; Red and Amber Western, at $1 35@$1 47; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 39; No. 2 do., chiefly at $1 38 for prime loads afloat; Mixed Spring, part at $1 32½; old Spring at $1 12@$1 25; White Genesee, at $1 60@$1 80; Red and Amber State, $1 40@$1 47; new Red and Amber Southern, at $1 40@$1 47; White Southern, nominally at $1 50@$1 75 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in less request and with rather freer offerings, especially of new crop, prices closed lower and quite weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,500 bushels at 81c.@82½c. for old Mixed Western, afloat; 75c.@80c., closing at 75c.@78c., for new Mixed Western; 77c.@85c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 78c.@85c. for White do., ₩ bushel. Rye has been in less demand, ranging from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime Western, and $1 15@$1 18 for car lots of State, ₩ bushel; sales 2,300 bushels. Barley continues plenty and in limited request at yielding prices. Sales have been reported of 21,500 bushels, including Canada West, at $1@$1 10; Canada East, 90c.@92½c.; Western, 90c.@$1, and State at 80c.@85c. ₩ bushel. Barley-malt rules dull and heavy, including Canada (nominally) at $1@$1 20 for poor to choice, and State at 85c.@$1 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in less demand, opening firmly but closing heavily and irregularly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 46,500 bushels at 56c.@64c., as the extremes, for inferior to very choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 61c.@62c. afloat, for new Mixed Western, 61½c.@62c. for State, and 60c.@63c., from track and afloat, for new White do. ₩ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 40,100 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 1,338 bbls. Flour and 20,340 bushels Wheat for Antwerp.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Dec. 12, 1870.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,050,762	Barley	500,397
Corn	208,319	Malt	231,129
Oats	2,065,137	Peas	10,448
Rye	148,069		

The Albany *Argus* says: "The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Dec. 10, 1870:

P. H. & D. V. Schermerhorn, Syracuse, Salt; *J. L. Breyfogle*, Buffalo, Flour."

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in December, in the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1869	11,300	396,600	30,600	281,000
1870	36,300	1,067,300	93,200	660,300
	Inc...20,000	Inc...670,700	Inc...66,600	Inc...389,300

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th inst., inclusive, during the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1869	532,600	18,425,400	7,039,400	3,440,300
1870	446,700	18,192,000	4,898,300	4,645,000
	Dec. 85,900	Dec. 233,400	Dec. 2,141,100	Inc. 1,204,700

By reducing the wheat to flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 132,500 bbls. Flour. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of December in the years indicated:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Canal opened,	April 23.	May 6.	May 19.
Flour, bbls.	467,900	532,600	446,700
Wheat, bushels	14,065,209	18,425,400	18,192,000
Corn, bushels	16,990,400	7,039,400	4,898,300
Barley, bushels	3,628,200	3,440,300	4,645,000
Oats, bushels	12,184,000	5,094,800	6,348,600
Rye, bushels	869,500	257,00	630,500
Malt, bushels	510,700	264,200	863,700

Feed, lbs. 12,046,900 13,287,300

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand at steady rates. We quote at $1 05@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 80c.@$1 15 for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive at drooping prices. We quote the range from 8c.@15c. for New Crop; 8c.@12c. for Yearlings, and 2c.@6c. for older growth, ₩ lb. Receipts, 654 bales; exports, — bales.

HIDES—There has been a fair inquiry for prime stock at full prices. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 25c.@25½c., gold, selected; Corrientes, 21@22 lbs., 24c.@25c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 24½c.@25c., gold, selected; Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., at 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; California, 21@25 lbs., at 23c.@24c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; San Juan, 21@22 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 23@26 lbs., 22c.@22c., gold, as they run; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 21½c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 22c.@23c., gold, as they run; Truxillo, 16@18 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@18c., gold, as they run; Curocoa, 18@22 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold, as they run; Port-au-Platte, 16@18 lbs., 18c.@20c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@25 lbs., 21c.@22½c., currency, as they run; Western, 18@24 lbs., 19c.@20c., currency, as they run; Southern, 18@18 lbs., 19c.@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 14c., gold, as they run; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 14c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 16½c.@17½c., gold, as they run; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 25@26 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Sandwich Islands, 23@28 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 13½c.@15c., currency, as they run. *Wet salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c., gold, selected; California, 45@50 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold, selected; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10½c.@11½c., currency, selected; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 11½c.@12c., currency, selected; City Slaughter Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 27c.@28c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 38c.@40c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 30c.@32c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 16c.@17c., gold; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 14½c.@15c., gold; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 16c., currency; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 10c., currency; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency.

MOLASSES—The demand has been very moderate today, mostly for New-Orleans, of which 105 bbls. have been sold at 68c.@70c. ₩ gallon. We quote New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@65.; New Crop Cuba at 20c.@35c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@72½c., ₩ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@21c.	20c.@22c.
Cuba, Clayed	20c.@22c.	21c.@23c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	22c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	30c.@35c.
Porto Rico	—@—	30c.@55c.
English Islands	—@—	25c.@45c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@72½c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady with a moderate demand noted, mainly for the medium and better grades; sales 1,150 bbls. No. 2 and No. 1 at $2 50@$4 ₩ 280 lbs. Tar has been inactive at former figures; 70 bbls. Washington changed hands at $2 35 ₩ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request and quoted heavy at 46½c.@47c. for merchantable, ₩ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@47½c. ₩ gallon; Crude nominal. Resin, $2 05@$6 75 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 35@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—The demand for Linseed has been more satisfactory and prices have shown more steadiness. In most other kinds there has been but little animation, and prices have been without change of moment. We quote: Crude Whale at 60c.@66c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 74c.@76c.; Crude Sperm at $1 23@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 35@$1 37½; Bleached Sperm at $1 40@$1 43; Lard-oil at $1 12½@$1 25; Red Oil at 65c.@70c.; Linseed-oil at 83c.@85c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 48c.@49c.; Spermaceti at 29c.; Crude Seal at 71c.@73½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@82½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 49c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 58c.@62c.; Refined Yellow, 66c.@68c.; White Winter, 78c.@82c. ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—A limited inquiry has been noted for Crude, in bulk, on the basis of 12c. ₩ gallon. Holders have been claiming a trifle more. Shipping Crude has been inactive at 15½c.@16c., here, and 15½c.@15⅞c. at Philadelphia. The Creek reports have been of a dull and irregular market. There were 1,320 bbls. Crude received in Philadelphia today. Refined has been in slack request at a shade stronger figures. Sales have been reported here of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, part at 23c.; and 500 bbls. do., December contract, at about 22½c. ₩ gallon. At Philadelphia Standard White has been quoted dull at 22½c. bid, and 22⅞c. asked, for early delivery, ₩ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 3,190 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 9,605 cases for Constantinople; and from Philadelphia, 3,100 gallons for Demerara. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in moderate request since our last, within a range of 27c.@28c., as extremes, ₩ gallon. Sales have been reported of 4,500 cases, for early delivery. Naphtha has been in fair demand at 9c., in shipping order, with sales reported of 2,200 bbls. at 14c.@14½c., in cases, and at 4½c. in bulk, ₩ gallon. The Titusville (Penn.) *Courier* of Dec. 10, says: "Yesterday forenoon a settlement in the grand oil contest, which we have all along considered inevitable, was effected honorably and satisfactorily to both parties. This desirable result was brought about by the intervention of a disinterested party—Mr. HENRY BARLEY. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. BARLEY for the delicate and prudent manner in which he managed to suggest terms of settlement acceptable to both parties. We understand that a settlement of about 65,000 bbls. on the basis of $3 25 was made, and that the oil is to be shipped by the Erie Railway. Now that the war is over, we may be permitted to recommend that to prevent, at least to some extent, difficulties of this kind in the future, the establishment at Titusville of a Petroleum Board, the members of which, in Oil transactions, be governed by a code of comprehensive and well-defined rules. We have no doubt that the necessities of the greatly increasing business in the oil trade at Titusville and other points in the oil region will require very soon the organization of such a Board." In its report for November the *Courier* gives the following table, showing the average daily production in the oil region during the month:

Stock on hand Dec. 1	506,235
Add shipments during November	501,392
Total	1,007,627
Deduct stock on hand Nov. 1	485,215
Balance, showing production for the month of thirty days	522,412
Average daily production	17,414

The Crude shipments amounted to 411,617 bbls. of 45 gallons each, or 430,762 bbls. of 43 gallons. The shipments of Refined were 46,463 bbls. Estimating the bbls. of Refined at 45⅛ gallons, and the average yield at 70 ₩ cent., the Crude equivalent, at 43 gallons ₩ bbl., would be 70,630, which, added to the Crude shipments of 430,762, makes the total shipments (Crude equivalent) 501,392 bbls.

Of the late "corner" in Crude Petroleum at the Creek, which the *Courier* reports as having been settled, the Titusville *Herald* gives this account: "At the beginning of the year the bears commenced offering to sell Oil, buyer's option all the year, at $6 ₩ bbl. deliverable on the cars on the Upper Road. The common usage is to give ten days' notice, that is, the seller has ten days to deliver the Oil after it is called for. The bulls took several thousand barrels at $6, and as the year advanced and the production increased, which, with the war in Europe, materially brought down the price of Oil, the bears gradually fell in their prices on options from $6 to $5 50, then to $5 30, $5 15, $5, $4 75, $4 60, $4 50, and so on down to as low as $3 10, at which some was sold last month, buyer's option, Upper Road, all the year. There is no telling how many barrels were sold, for many of the buyers, seeing they were caught and would lose, settled their contracts by compromising and paying differences. In fact most, if not all contracts calling for Oil at $4 and under, have been settled. The unsettled contracts in this 'corner' are represented to call for some 200,000 barrels of Oil, ranging from $4 to $4 50. The way this 'corner' was brought about, as we understand, was as follows: Last month the purchasers desired and offered to settle their contracts by paying differences between $3 and the contract price, which will readily be seen was paying the bears a big profit. These propositions, it is reported, the sellers declined to accept, demanding more. The buyers then, fearing that the bears would manipulate the market, so as to run the price of Oil much lower at the end of the year, to make the difference still greater against them at the time their contracts expired, took the matter in their own hands, formed a combination by joining interests and agreeing to concert of action. Then, after securing control of all the Oil they could, making arrangements for cars, providing themselves with funds to pay for all the Oil that could be delivered to them, they unitedly made a demand on the 1st of the month for all the Oil the contracts called for, the buyers all selecting Miller Farm as the place to receive the Oil, making 200,000 bbls. to be delivered on board the cars at Miller Farm within ten days. This is the 'corner.'"

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted heavy and lower, on a very limited jobbing business. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 385 bbls. at $22@$22 25 for old Western Mess; $20@$20 50 for new Mess; $17@$17 50 for new Prime and Extra Prime; $21@$21 50 for Prime Mess, and $22 for Clear, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a limited inquiry noted, and prices have been quoted easier, with sales of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, including January, seller's option, at $19 25 ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in fair request at firmer prices. We now quote the range at from 8½c.@10c. as the extremes. Cut-meats have been in light demand and quoted heavy; sales equal to 125 pkgs. at 11½c.@12c. for Western Pickled Hams; 13c.@13½c. for City do., and 8c.@8½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon has been in good demand on the basis of 11½c.@12c. for Long and Short Clear ₩ lb.; sales 850 boxes, prompt, and December, January and February delivery. Lard has been in slack request and weak in price, though not offered freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 tcs. and bbls. at 12c.@13c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12½c.@12⅝c. for new Western Steam, and 12c.@12¾c. for City, ₩ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,000 tcs. new Western Steam, sellers' options, at 12½c.@12⅝c. for December; 12⅛c.@12⅝c. for January, and 12⅝c.@12⅞c. for February, ₩ lb. Beef has been in more demand at firm prices; sales have been reported of 700 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra Mess ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in request, at $26@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $29@$31 for India Mess, ₩ tierce; sales, 225 tierces. Beef Hams continue quiet at $29@$31 ₩ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter continues in limited request within our range. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 13c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 2,517 pkgs. Cheese continues in slack request at former figures. We quote at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 3,097 boxes.

SKINS—Business has been comparatively tame today; prices show no change of moment. We quote: Honduras Deer, 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 38c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@37½c.; Para, 37c.@33c., gold, ₩ lb.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@25c., currency. Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ₩ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 57½c.; Payta, 55c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, 50c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw has been offered very sparingly, and has been quoted rather firmer; but the reported dealings since our last have been limited, having embraced only 430 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 10⅛c.@10⅝c., and 225 boxes Havana at 10⅛c.@10⅝c., ₩ lb. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades at 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10⅝c.@11⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10⅝c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 12⅛c.@12⅝c., ₩ lb. Refined have been in good demand, and again quoted higher, ranging from 12c.@15⅛c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales since our last 47,000 lbs., at 8⅛c.@9c., for common to choice, chiefly at 8⅛c. for prime; also 15,000 lbs. of Stearine at 10c.@12⅛c., chiefly at 12c.; and small lots Grease at 7c.@9c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at a further improvement in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., in lots, at 93c.@94c., for wood and iron-bound pkgs., closing at 94c. for the latter, ₩ gallon; receipts, 175 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a lighter movement noted in most lines, today, though the advantage as to rates has been in favor of shippers. For Liverpool there were taken 1,100 bales Cotton, at 5-16d.@⅜d., by sail, and in part 9-16d. by steam, ₩ lb.; 800 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Wheat, part by sail, at 6½d. ₩ bushel; 300 bbls. Pork, by steam, at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 600 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 6d. by sail, and 7s. 6d. by steam, ₩ tierce; 400 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 50s.; 700 boxes Bacon at 45s. ₩ ton. For London, 800 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. ₩ bbl. For Antwerp, 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum and its products on private terms; a British bark with equal to 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms, and an American brig, 286 tons capacity, with general cargo, including Tobacco, &c., on private terms. For Constantinople and Odessa, an Italian bark, 600 tons capacity, with general cargo, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices current for Wednesday, Dec. 12, reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by STARIN & FLOYD, Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 209 Duane-street. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by dealers and jobbers for sound, merchantable produce, in good clean packages.

BUTTER—The market for Butter is without change. Receipts continue to press heavily and leaves no chance to clear the market of goods that have been necessarily held for lack of buyers. Fancy stock for local trade sells moderately at quotations, while all other grades of Butter, except the lowest qualities, are for the moment without demand. Our quotations are nominal and are unchanged:

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	37@38
Chenango, Delaware and Chatauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	36@37
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	35@37
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	34@35
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	32@33
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₩ lb.	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	34@36
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₩ lb.	33@35
Welsh tubs, fair to good, State, ₩ lb.	30@33
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₩ lb.	35@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	33@34
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	30@32
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	28@30
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	28@30
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	20@23
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb.	18@19
Common and White Western and State stock, ₩ lb.	13@14
Canada, fair to prime, ₩ lb.	25@30
Roll Butter, prime, ₩ lb.	31@32
Roll Butter, ordinary, ₩ lb.	25@30

CHEESE—The market for Cheese has, since our last report, been characterized by great firmness on the part of holders, so much so as to obstruct the course of trade and cause a material falling off in the volume of transactions. The market closes quiet and firm, at our unchanged quotations:

State Factories, fine to extra, ₩ lb.	15 @16
State Factories, fair to good, ₩ lb.	13½@14½
State Factories, ordinary, ₩ lb.	12 @13
State Factories, skimmed, ₩ lb.	3 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₩ lb.	15 @16
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₩ lb.	13½@14½
Western, fair to good, ₩ lb.	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ₩ lb.	10 @11½

EGGS—The market for Eggs rules dull and heavy, which is owing more to quantities of stock that have been held back than to immediate receipts. Strictly prime Fresh Eggs are scarce, while ordinary stock is abundant. Limed or preserved Eggs are very plenty, dull and nominal. We quote:

Extra State, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh	36@37
Western, loss off	32@34
State and New-Jersey, loss off	33@35
Limed State, loss off	23@25
Limed Western, loss off	22@23

FRUITS—The market for Apples would assume some firmness but for the signs of decay that present themselves with most of the lots held in store, and which causes some anxiety and effort to sell that otherwise would not appear. We quote:

Apples, choice, selected, ₩ bbl.	$2 25@$2 50
Apples, mixed lot, ₩ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00
Apples, common, ₩ bbl.	1 00@ 1 50
Grapes, Isabella, ₩ lb.	8@ 10
Grapes, Catawba, ₩ lb.	10@ 12
Cranberries, ₩ bbl.	8 00@10 00

DRIED FRUITS—Dried Apples and Peaches of good quality are in better demand. Other descriptions are quiet and unchanged.

Apples, new, sliced, prime, ₩ lb.	8 @ 9
Apples, new, prime, ₩ lb.	5½@ 6
Apples, new, common to good, ₩ lb.	3 @ 4
Peaches, peeled, prime, ₩ lb.	20 @21
Peaches, peeled, fair to good, ₩ lb.	14 @18
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, prime, ₩ lb.	8½@ 9½
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, prime, ₩ lb.	6 @ 7
Blackberries, ₩ lb.	9 @ 9½
Raspberries, ₩ lb.	30 @32
Cherries, new, ₩ lb.	17 @19
Plums, ₩ lb.	15 @17

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts of Beans have continued large, and stock is rapidly accumulating. The main demand is for local wants, which is not sufficient to reduce stock. Southern Black-eyed Peas are in active demand, and have materially advanced. Canada Peas are also in better request.

Beans, Kidney, prime new, ₩ bushel	$2 60@$2 75
Beans, Marrow, prime new, ₩ bushel	2 40@ 2 50
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ₩ bushel	1 75@ 2 00
Beans, Medium, prime, new, ₩ bushel	2 10@ 2 15
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ₩ bushel	1 75@ 2 00
Beans, Pea, prime, new, ₩ bushel	2 20@ 2 40
Beans, assorted, common, ₩ bushel	50@ 1 10
Peas, Canada, ₩ bushel, free	1 25@ 1 30
Peas, Southern, Black Eye, ₩ bag	3 00@ 3 10

VEGETABLES—Potatoes—The supply is said to be less than the average, and prices are firm. We quote:

Potatoes, Mercers, ₩ bbl.	$3 00@$3 25
Potatoes, Early Rose, ₩ bbl.	4 00@ 4 50
Potatoes, Peach Blows, ₩ bbl.	3 25@ 3 50
Potatoes, Prince Alberts, ₩ bbl.	2 75@ 3 12
Potatoes, Jackson White, ₩ bbl.	2 75@ 3 00
Potatoes, Dyright, ₩ bbl.	2 50@ 3 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ₩ bbl.	2 75@ 3 00
Onions, Red, ₩ bbl.	3 00@ 3 25
Cabbages, ₩ 100	5 00@ 8 00
Turnips, ₩ bbl.	1 00@ 1 25

POULTRY AND GAME—The market for both Poultry and Game is once more in a healthy condition, and stock in good order meets a ready sale. We suggest to shippers who expect to supply any holiday market that they must arrange to have their goods arrive here two or three days prior to that holiday; otherwise their property will lie over, and take its fate. We quote:

DRESSED POULTRY.

Chickens, Jersey, prime, ₩ lb.	16@19
Turkys, Jersey, prime, ₩ lb.	19@22
Geese, State, good, ₩ lb.	15@17
Chickens, State, ₩ lb.	15@17
Chickens, Western, prime, ₩ lb.	14@17
Turkeys, State, ₩ lb.	16@19
Ducks, good, ₩ lb.	18@19

GAME.

Partridges, Western and State, ₩ pair	$1 00@$1 12
Partridges, Eastern, ₩ pair	50@ 75
Woodcocks, ₩ pair	75@ 1 00
Quails, ₩ dozen	1 50@ 1 62
Hares	60@ 75
Venison, Saddles, ₩ lb.	14@ 16
Venison, Carcass, ₩ lb.	8@ 10
Grouse, trapped, ₩ pair	1 00@ 1 12
Grouse, shot, ₩ pair	60@ 90

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Rough Flaxseed, ₩ bushel	$2 20 @$2 30
Timothy-seed, ₩ bushel	4 50 @ 4 75
Bees-wax, ₩ lb.	32 @ 33
Broom-corn, Red, ₩ lb.	3 @ 4
Broom-corn, Green, ₩ lb.	5 @ 8
Broom-corn, Hurl, ₩ lb.	6½ @ 7½
Clover-seed, ₩ lb.	11 @ 11¼
Vinegar, pure, ₩ gallon	20 @ 25
Feathers, live geese, ₩ lb.	80 @ 85
Honey, White Clover, ₩ lb.	25 @ 28
Honey, Buckwheat, ₩ lb.	20 @ 23
Chestnuts, ₩ bushel	7 00 @ 8 00
Hickory Nuts, ₩ bushel	3 00 @ 3 50
Buckwheat Flour, ₩ 100 lbs.	2 90 @ 3 08

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 12, 1870.

Trade Saturday was short, and again on this forenoon it was no better. Horned Cattle arrive in poor order for the butcher, and these latter complain that they cannot realize remunerative rates for beef and mutton the City markets are so thronged with game and poultry. Horned Cattle arrive from common to fair, with a few good Steers on the top of the lots. Prices range from 12c.@16c. ₩ lb.; Texans from 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb.; Oxen, as beef Cattle, from 12c.@15c. ₩ lb. Milch Cows are dull, though an average fair lot. Prices from $50@$95 ₩ head. Veals very slow, from 6½c.@8c. ₩ lb., for poor, thin buttermilk calves, and fat Veals from 10c.@12c. ₩ lb. Sheep and Lambs were prime at Forty-eighth-street Yards, and sold from 5½c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Some choice Canada Sheep and Lambs were over-held, as the best price given on this forenoon was considered too small. Hogs steady at our last quotations.

SALES TODAY.

S. GILES sold for self 90 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 13c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. EASTMAN, BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves 312 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 13c.@15½c. ₩ lb., average weight 7¼ cwt. S. SCHUSTER sold for self 200 Steers, Illinois rough Cattle, at 13½c. ₩ lb., weight all round 7 cwt. H. WESTHEIMER sold for self 81 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from 14½c.@15½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. J. D. SEXTON sold for self 12 Oxen, State Cattle, from 12c.@15c. ₩ lb., weight from 8 cwt.@10 cwt. G. W. MARTIN sold for self 16 Steers, State Cattle, fair lot, from 14c.@15c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 120 Steers, off the Home Farm, good Cattle, with a small tail, from 13c.@16c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, 98 Steers, common Cattle, at 12½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; and again, 40 Steers, Kentuckys, from common to good, from 14c.@16c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; and again, 56 Steers, Illinois rough fat Cattle, from 14c.@16c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 50 Steers off the Home Farm, from common to fair, from 14c.@15½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, 42 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 14c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; again, 67 Steers, Kentuckys, from common to fair, from 12c.@15c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; and again, 45 Steers from the Home Farm, ordinary Cattle, from 13c.@14½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 254 Sheep and Lambs, Canadas, weight 26,790 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 80 Sheep, Canadas, weight 7,150 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 276 Sheep, weight 29,170 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 1 Sheep, weight 190 lbs., at 7¾c. ₩ lb.—this was a Canada wedder. REID & MCGRAW sold 52 Sheep, weight 5,240 lbs., at $5 62½ ₩ cwt. J. KIRBY sold 2 Calves, weight 350 lbs., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 55 Lambs, weight 4,550 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 99 Sheep, weight 8,190 lbs., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 32 Sheep, weight 4,890 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 32 Sheep and Lambs, mixed, weight 2,950 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; 147 Sheep, weight 13,150 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb. Weekly report of Sheep sold by HUME & ELLIOTT for week ending Dec. 12, 1870, 7,127 Sheep and Lambs; price received, $31,483 97.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Dec. 12, 1870: 2,436 head of horned Cattle, Western stock; 294 head of horned Cattle, 26 Cows, 544 Calves, 130 Sheep, local stock per Harlem Railroad.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep yards for week ending Dec. 12, 1870: 11,888 Sheep and Lambs, 70 Calves, 21 Cows, 2 head of horned Cattle. Fresh arrivals this forenoon at same yards, 3,653 Sheep and Lambs, 9 Calves, 6 Cows.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw yards for week ending Dec. 10, 1870: 1,446 head of horned Cattle, 8,730 Hogs, 6,067 Sheep and Lambs. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week 335 head of horned Cattle 5,692 Hogs, 6,281 Sheep.

Weekly report of sales effected at CHAMBERLIN'S yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, 551 Sheep and Lambs; range of prices for Lambs, 5c.@7½c. ₩ lb.; 23 head of horned Cattle, prices from 10c.@13c. ₩ lb.; 23 Cows and Calves, sold together, at $50@$75@$90 ₩ head; 110 Calves from 10c.@12c. ₩ lb.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
COQUETTES. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Marlowe, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Fowler.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
TWELFTH NIGHT. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gausins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. (German Opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and M avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

ARMORY HALL.
Broadway, corner 6th-av.
CHRISTMAS GIFT BAZAAR. Fair in aid of the Anthon Memorial Church.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Emma Laemlein, Miss Rebecca Laemlein, Miss Nullie Peiris, Messrs. Lefranc, Reyna and Susini.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.
IMPERSONATIONS FROM CHARLES DICKENS AND BRETE HARTE. By Mr. F. C. Harriot.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.
34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists, Miss Hattie E. Buckley, Miss Anna R. Buckley, Mrs. T. Jackson, Messrs. Tamaro and Simms.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENS ARMORY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 49 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Gen. CHAUZY, in command of one-half the Army of the Loire, reports on the 8th inst., that he had, that day, repulsed an attack of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES along his whole front, from St. Laurent Beaugency. M. GAMBETTA telegraphs from Tours to Bordeaux that Gen. CHAUZY continues to resist Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, taking many prisoners and inflicting heavy loss, and that with only half the army of the Loire, and from this asks the country to infer how false the German reports that the Army of the Loire is crushed, are. A London telegram says it is considered impossible to relieve Paris from the Provinces, and since the retreat of the Army of the Loire all hopes are lost. The capitulation is regarded by the Germans as a matter of time, and when it occurs the King will return to Berlin. It is said the bombardment of the city has been determined on. The Belfort garrison continues its heroic resistance.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of the 10th, argues against the "Declaration" of 1856, on the ground that it might have the effect of transferring the carrying trade to American vessels. Three Russian vessels are in course of construction in the Thames, but they are for the merchant service.

The Swiss Federal Council asks an extension for eight months of the St. Gothard Railway treaty....The Spanish deputation was received at Turin by the Duchess of AOSTA and Prince CARIGNAN....The Birmingham cartridge factory explosion was more disastrous than at first represented, and it is believed thirty of the wounded cannot survive their injuries....THOMAS BRASSEY, the railway contractor, died in London on Friday night at the age of sixty-five years.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday two bills were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, providing for the establishment of new lines of steam ships to Europe. One grants a franchise to the Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New-York, to run steamers to the ports of Southern Europe and carry the United States mails and bring back immigrants, &c. The second bill, introduced by Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, provides for the incorporation of an American and European Steam-ship Company, to run vessels from the ports of the United States and those on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of Europe, and carry the mails. In both cases first-class iron vessels must be provided. A bill was introduced by Mr. CHANDLER, and referred, which authorizes the President, whenever he thinks expedient, to suspend all regulations allowing the right of bonded transportation to foreign companies, or permitting the vessels of foreign North American possessions to enter the ports of the United States, saving only the rights granted by treaty. A resolution was offered by Gen. SCHURZ in favor of the removal of political disabilities, and its consideration deferred for some days. A resolution was offered by Mr. MORTON and ordered to lie on the table, authorizing the President to appoint a commission to visit San Domingo to gather information regarding the island and report the same to the President. An investigation was also ordered respecting the Arlington estate of the late Gen. LEE, and the respective claims of Mrs. LEE and the United States Government to the same. A variety of other bills and resolutions were introduced, and after an Executive Session of one hour the Senate adjourned.

A bill was introduced into the House, also, providing for new steam-ship lines to Europe, the conditions being similar to those contained in the Senate bills, and the Company having the right to purchase eighty acres of the public lands at $1 25 per acre for every ton of iron shipping built by it under this law. Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill for the abolition of the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the navy. A debate of considerable length arose on this bill, in which some severe animadversions were made on the conduct of Admiral PORTER, particularly by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. Finally, on motion of Mr. LOGAN, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed. A resolution was offered by Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the appointment of a commission to inquire into the expediency of negotiating for the acquisition of San Domingo. A resolution in favor of the abolition of the present revenue system as soon as consistent with the credit of the Government was adopted by a vote of 164 to 6. A stringent revenue reform resolution was also offered by Mr. COX, of New-York, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Numerous other bills and resolutions of minor importance were introduced, including a concurrent resolution in favor of adjourning over from the 22d of December to the 4th of January.

GENERAL.

Among the documents in the correspondence of the State Department accompanying the President's Message, is a dispatch from the Secretary of State to Mr. WASHBURNE relating to the presence of French war vessels at the entrances to New-York harbor and other harbors on our coast. The Secretary says nothing had come to his knowledge to justify him in saying that the hospitality offered by our Government to the armed vessels of both belligerents had been abused, but the presence of armed French vessels so near our ports would injuriously affect our commerce. These representations Mr. FISH made directly to M. BERTHEMY, owing to the tardiness of communication with Paris, and the French Minister laid before the State Department a letter from the commander of one of the French vessels at New-York, in which the latter stated that he had put in under stress of weather and for repairs, having no intention to watch for the German steamers.

The National Board of Trade resumed its sessions, yesterday, in Buffalo, when the subject of inland water communication was discussed. A series of resolutions, requesting Congress to appropriate money for various improvements in progress under the United States Engineers, and to pass such laws as will prevent obstructions by individuals or corporations, was submitted. Resolutions were adopted, also, relating to steam postal service. Instructions were given to memorialize Congress for subsidies and such legislation as will increase the number of Pacific Railroads. Resolutions were also adopted, by an overwhelming vote, suggesting the revision of the tariff in various particulars, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

The wife of Mr. PENSER, whose body was found in the canal at Syracuse on Thursday last, has confessed that PENSER was first knocked senseless by a young ruffian named DEAN, her paramour, and while in that condition was thrown into the canal by herself and DEAN.

The steamer *Robert Lowe*, engaged in fishing up the injured Atlantic Cables, returned on Sunday to St. Johns, N. F., for coal and supplies, and will sail again today to renew the search.

The weather is fine in San Francisco, and strawberries and flowers are abundant and cheap in the markets.

The Democratic and Citizens' candidate for Mayor of Boston, WILLIAM GASTON, was elected yesterday by about 3,000 majority. Seven of the twelve Aldermen on this ticket are also elected, and, probably, a majority of the members of the Common Council.

The liabilities of THOMAS J. BIGGS & Co., commission merchants of Cincinnati, who have applied for release in bankruptcy, are $200,000, while the assets are said to be inconsiderable.

The First National Gold Note Bank will begin business in San Francisco on the 2d of January.

Political Black-Mail.

Senator WILSON has brought in a bill to prevent the levying of assessments on office-holders for political purposes. It is creditable to the Senator's intentions; but we ought to call his attention in the strongest manner to the inexpediency of touching this abuse at all without going to the root of the matter. A law against assessments, like the laws against bribery and usury, and many other laws which can only be proved to have been broken by the very persons who have broken them, must virtually be a dead letter. The person who pays the assessment, like the person who takes the bribe, has, of course, every possible motive not to reveal the transaction to any one; and yet without his informing and giving proof of the commission of the offense, no conviction for it can be obtained. The result of the passage of Senator WILSON'S bill will therefore be, that while the country will have received fresh proof of the need of some kind of civil service reform, the statute-book will be burdened with one more inoperative law; and the public, or a portion of it, will, perhaps, be deceived into the belief that something has been done to remove the evils of the present system, when in reality nothing has been done. This remark applies in an equal degree to the bill brought in by Senator TRUMBULL last session, making it a misdemeanor for any Senator or Representative to engage in office-seeking at any of the Departments, or recommending candidates for places, unless his opinion was asked by the Executive. No such act could be enforced. Heads of Departments would not prosecute. They could not afford to make bitter and determined enemies in Congress; witnesses would not testify, and the law would remain inoperative. Nobody supposes, of course, that the two Senators are not sincere in desiring reform, and that their bills are not meant to bring it about; but it may not be amiss to remind them that the introduction of just such impracticable measures as theirs is one of the means to which those who want to defeat a reform most frequently resort. There is no way so effectual of throwing its friends off their guard, and blunting the edge of criticism.

There is one general principle which is applicable to all abuses, for which individual legislation is responsible, and it is that instead of trying to punish people for doing wrong, we must take away from them the power of doing it. It is now generally recognized that the only way to cure the corruption arising out of special legislation is to take away from Legislatures the power of passing special laws "with money in them." There is no use in forbidding bribery, as long as we leave it worth anybody's while to bribe. The way to prevent the sale or abuse of the power of nominating cadets at West Point, is to take it away from Congressmen altogether; everybody is now of that opinion. We cannot frighten the Whittemores and Butlers by the threat of expulsion; they will always be ready to take the risk for the sake of the money.

So, also, with regard to assessments on office-holders, and all the other abuses and corruptions attendant on the present system of office-seeking;—the remedy for them is to relieve the office-holder from his obligations to the party for his office. If he gets his place, not by influence, but by merit, and is sure of retaining it as long as he behaves himself well, there will be no inducement for him to pay anybody for getting it for him, or for the privilege of retaining it, and he will laugh at anybody who attempts to "assess" him for political purposes. Of course, if he is an ardent politician, he can subscribe to campaign expenses, if he pleases; but if he does not care for these things, and has other uses for his money, he will decline, and thus all necessity for prosecuting anybody, and fining or imprisoning anybody on account of assessments, will be avoided. Very few Government clerks would give any money for political purposes if they could help it. Their salaries are very small, generally too small; in the case of men with families dependent on them, wretchedly small. The reason why they pay assessments is either that they regard them as part of the price for which they obtained their offices, or fear that if they refused to pay assessments they would lose their offices.

Change the mode of getting and keeping places in the public service, and we reach the root of the difficulty, but it cannot be reached in any other way. The best members of Congress are almost as much disgusted with the present state of things as the office-holders and the public. To the men who are really occupied with the *work* of legislation, the whole business of finding places for party adherents is a dreadful bore and nuisance. The pathetic appeal for deliverance from it which Mr. KELLY, of Philadelphia, put forth last Winter, expressed the feeling of nearly every man in both Houses whom the country is really interested in keeping there. A member who has his mind occupied—as every member ought to have his mind occupied—with the tariff and the currency, and the internal revenue, and the land grants, and the banks, and the Indian question, has neither time nor attention to spare for the work of getting the Browns into the Treasury, or the Smiths into the Custom-house. If this class of legislators could be allowed to settle the matter, there would be a speedy end to the whole nuisance. But the difficulty is that the number of those who owe their seats in Congress to persons whom they have undertaken to reward, and whose minds are constantly occupied with the readiest means of retaining them, is very great, and they are sufficiently opposed to any change to make change impossible, till it is demanded by a stronger pressure of public opinion than now exists. There is, however, hardly a Congressional district in which evidences of deep feeling on this subject do not begin to appear, and every year is sure to make it deeper. The great body of the voters do not want offices, either for themselves or their friends, and do not care who gets them, provided the work of the Government is properly done. But they do want the time of their members of Congress to be devoted to the public business, and they are beginning to understand very rapidly that until some change is made, not over half of it, and in too many cases none of it, will be available for this purpose.

The Hopeless Struggle.

For the last two months it has been obvious to all unprejudiced observers that the struggle of France against Prussia was a hopeless one, and that its continuance involved a perfectly useless waste of blood and treasure. The Provisional Government have brought themselves, very tardily, to submit to the inevitable. Rash as we consider their stubborn determination to maintain the struggle to have been, it is very difficult to visit their policy with very severe condemnation. In the history of modern times no more humiliating terms of peace have been offered to a vanquished people. In all history there has been no such thorough collapse witnessed of national energy and individual resources under defeat. The men who undertook the defense of the country, after the disaster of Sedan, were well entitled to expect that a nation which could turn out two millions of fighting men might yet retrieve a losing cause. They were equally entitled to assume that time would be required to collect the scattered energies of the people, to organize a great scheme of national defense, and to teach hundreds of thousands of artisans and peasants to handle arms and to submit to military discipline. Whether they were wrong in forgetting that before all this could be effected, every vital point of the State would probably be commanded by the enemy, and the odds against them would be greater than they could possibly overcome, is another question, and one which most people, while answering in the affirmative, will agree in thinking might, from a patriotic point of view, have been excusably considered an open one.

The present conquest of France, for it is nothing less, will continue to be one of the most instructive, and one of the most complicated, of historical problems. When we have said that the fall of the Empire left France without either civil or military organization, and without an opportunity of properly forming either; that the hour of misfortune came and failed to bring the man who was pre-eminently fitted to meet it; that political faction and religious feud contributed their share to disorganize a people that should have faced the foe as one man, we have by no means exhausted the causes of her present lamentable collapse. The Provisional Government could do little more than summon the citizens of the Republic to rise in defense of their common country, the one discreditable fact against the French people, as a whole, has been, that when summoned they would not come. We have a mass of testimony on this subject from correspondents of all shades of sympathy. A very interesting addition to this catalogue has lately been made by a writer in the Zurich *Gazette*, who as a sympathetic Swiss Republican, observing republican France with the keen perception of a man of business, deserves more than common attention. His narrative is, briefly, to the effect that he found, in the first place, at Geneva hundreds of able-bodied young Frenchmen, chiefly of the better class, who had taken refuge there to avoid the necessity of defending their country. At Marseilles he found the decree of the Government at Tours, summoning all the single men and widowers without children, of the National Guard, to join the Armies of the Loire and the Upper Rhone, to have been simply ignored. A Prefect of the Bouches du Rhône was greatly lauded for having summoned his fellow-citizens to join the national ranks, and for having set the example by leaving his office and shouldering a musket. When he departed for the army, he departed, however, alone. A wealthy farmer is cited as having related with much satisfaction how, by means of a bribe, he had got his two able-bodied sons dispensed from military service, under the plea of being consumptive. Over the entire south of France almost nothing was being done for the national defense. There was much warlike talk, a very little drilling, and nothing more. Some of the noblest patriots whom the struggle has developed were stigmatized as traitors, and the national disasters were being turned to effective account by demagogues, in order to excite the poor against the rich, and to promulgate the doctrines of communism as the only panacea for the present distress. Hence, as the narrator concludes, "Paris vainly awaits help from the Provinces, and must sooner or later surrender."

The forthcoming Constituent Assembly, drawn as it will be from the nation, may be expected to represent pretty faithfully the various shades of national sentiment. Among some Deputies there will be an abject desire for peace, among others a good deal of vaporing about fighting to the bitter end, among all, at heart, the consciousness that, however hard, the terms dictated by the invader must be accepted. This work done, there will be before this Assembly one of the most interesting historical experiments of modern times—the founding of a permanent republic with a frame-work which, as DE TOCQUEVILLE long ago pointed out, is essentially Imperial, and amid a people who have been lamentably deficient in the first requisite of citizenship—patriotism. That the Republic can be permanently founded, we have no manner of doubt; that a nobler, purer, and more self-sacrificing France will grow along with it, we believe to be equally certain.

The Great Gift-Book of the Season.

Now that the holidays are approaching we may expect soon to receive, among other costly illustrated books of the season, a copy of the "Ring" Annual for 1870—usually published under the title of the *Manual of the Corporation of the City of New-York*. The compiler of this artistic and instructive periodical is the Clerk of the Common Council, who for the last two years was JOSEPH SHANNON. But Mr. SHANNON failed to exhibit the requisite ancillary qualities toward the "Ring," after their triumph in the Legislature last Winter; and so, on the organization of the new Board of Aldermen last Spring, he was turned out of office, and Mr. JOHN HARDY was installed as Clerk in his place. To Mr. HARDY we are therefore to look for the execution of a work which is of inestimable importance to the government of this City, and, indeed, of the whole United States. If it is not too late, we should like to offer a single suggestion as to the contents of the forthcoming volume.

Up to last year it had been the invariable custom, from the time the *Corporation Manual* was first issued under the direction of Mr. VALENTINE, to give, among its table of contents, a "schedule of officers whose salaries are paid from the City Treasury." This schedule was always the most valuable part of the book; but at the present time, when the Controller refuses to make any reports, and the public are left in the dark as to who does or who does not draw salaries from the City Treasury, the information thus suppressed has become doubly valuable. The omission of the schedule in last year's *Manual*, taken in connection with the failure of the Controller to make his annual report required by law, was very significant. The reasons given for this extraordinary omission by the compiler of the last *Manual* are the following, which may be found in a footnote on page 693:

"The State Legislature having passed an enactment prohibiting the Common Council from creating any new office, or increasing the salary of any person holding office under the present City Charter, the schedule of officers and salaries being nearly the same as contained in the last issue of the *Manual*, is omitted, and the space devoted to historical reminiscences connected with the City of New-York at an early period."

The "historical reminiscences" thus conveniently made use of to crowd out information of real value to the public, consist of all sorts of antiquarian rubbish, such as "the marriages in the family of JACOB LEISLER;" "social amusements in the olden time," and the old "Dongan Charter," which had been printed in a dozen *Manuals* before, including that of the year before last. The real reason for the omission of the schedule was, that if it had been published, it would have shown to the public that the Common Council had utterly disregarded the law which forbade them to create any new offices, or increase the salaries of old ones. They had done both the one and the other, and the Controller had paid the salaries in direct violation of the law. Will Mr. SHANNON tell us, for example, when and by whom the salaries of Police and Civil Justices were raised from $5,000, as they stood in his *Manual* of 1868, to $10,000, as they would have stood if he had published the schedule in last year's *Manual*?

But whether true or false, the reasons assigned for omitting the schedule last year will not apply to this year's *Manual*. Since that time the entire Government of the City has been remodeled; a new charter has been adopted, with new "departments" and "bureaus" without number. The law imposes no limit upon the number of officers or the amount of their salaries, and these are the very points on which the public now seeks information. We trust, therefore, that the new compiler of the *Manual*, who, we understand, is doing his work under the supervision of Mayor HALL, will see to it that this "schedule of officers whose salaries are paid from the City Treasury" is revived in the forthcoming book.

A hint or two as to the cost of this Corporation picture-book will not be superfluous. When the venerable DAVID T. VALENTINE first started the publication, he was paid $1,000 for the labor of compiling it, and the total cost to the City of publishing the book was $6,000 per annum. This sum has been gradually increased, until the last year's *Manual*, as we are positively informed, cost the City $90,000. This year the book is to be published by TWEED'S "New-York Printing Company," and will probably cost $150,000. Mr. HARDY gets $5,000 for compiling it, and Mayor HALL, who supervises the work, and puts in the ancillary flourishes, ought to have, at least, an equal sum. He, of course, is in a position to take care of himself. The Board of Aldermen have voted themselves 5,000 copies of the *Manual*; the Board of Assistant Aldermen the same number, while the Compiler and Mayor get 5,000 between them.

As a matter of course, the book will be embellished this year, as usual, with the portraits of our City fathers—thus giving the work a somewhat frightful appearance, but at this time of year pictures of gnomes and hobgoblins and misshapen creatures are divested of their usual terrors. There will also be *fac simile* autographs of the worthy Aldermen who are able to write their names. Those who sign their names with a cross cannot have their valuable autographs printed. In this way our municipal rulers manage to get their pictures engraved at the City's expense, to send home to their friends and relatives in the old country. A gentleman who traveled extensively in the South of Ireland last Summer, informs us that about the only book he encountered in the mud cabins of that classic region was the *New-York Corporation Manual*. The natives there called it the "Book of Kings"—meaning the Irish kings of the New World.

Protection of Emigrants.

The movement organized by the Indianapolis Convention is not to be allowed to sleep. The Special Committee appointed by that body to press the subject in a practical shape upon Congress has visited Washington, and we may hope for the early introduction of a bill giving the control of emigration to the Federal Government, and providing effectually for the protection of emigrants.

The excellence of the movement is not lessened by attacks upon the motives of some of its promoters. Whether land speculators were among the delegates or not, is really a matter of no moment. The majority of the Convention represented the public spirit and intelligence of the States most deeply interested in fostering emigration, and the propositions finally adopted are the best evidence of unselfishness and integrity. If they were schemers who desired to render the organization tributary to sinister ends, it is plain that they exercised very little influence over the proceedings. The legislation sought will thwart land-sharks in the interior as completely as it will baffle the sharks that hover around Castle Garden. It will give to emigrants increased comfort and protection while at sea, and better guarantees against robbery and wretchedness while in transit from the port they land at to their places of destination.

The opposition to these changes cannot pretend to be disinterested. It was led in the Convention, by the New-York delegates, representing Castle Garden, and really resolves itself into an effort to perpetuate a system which makes helpless strangers victims of the corrupt organization which rules in other branches of our City's affairs. Massachusetts is not altogether free from blame. The Supreme Court of the United States having decided that a *per capita* tax upon emigrants is unconstitutional, Massachusetts does not impose a burden in that shape: it exacts a bond on each emigrant, and collects two dollars by way of commutation. The manœuvre may soothe the conscience of the State, but it does not essentially change the nature of the tax. Call it bread-money or bond-money, the tax is really there. Our masters in New-York do not resort to artifice to disguise the operation. They tax every emigrant $2 50; and, not content with that, they so manage matters as to make easy and safe further plundering by their harpies and adherents. The tax would be bad enough were its proceeds honestly and usefully administered. But it becomes as infamous as it is impolitic and unjust, when the fund arising from it, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly, is used to swell the plunder of Tammany politicians, and to strengthen the hands of those from whom emigrants must seriously suffer.

There was a time when the Board of Emigration commanded a certain degree of respect and confidence. That was when Tammany was supposed to keep its hands off. But the supposition is no longer tenable. The increase of the tax to its present rate was the work of the Ring, for its own purposes, and its interference is visible in many of the arrangements. Castle Garden is, in fact, a depot of the Erie Railroad, and complaints of exorbitant charges are heard continually. The vultures which abound wherever Tammany's work goes on, pounce with impunity upon the poor emigrant, and fatten upon his misfortunes. The very means which have been provided with the avowed object of protecting him are used to his disadvantage. We cannot wonder that the parties interested in prolonging this system did what they could to mislead the gathering at Indianapolis, and now endeavor to misrepresent its aims.

If Congress investigates the subject, it will have no difficulty in discovering that the demand for protective legislation in regard to emigrants is not confined to the West, but is shared by our best citizens, and by the thoughtful and philanthropic in all parts of the country. State effort has been proved to be inadequate and untrustworthy. Now let the General Government step in and do its duty.

Burning the Candle at Both Ends.

The device of the Tammany Ring to reduce the rate of taxation by raising the rate of valuation, does not seem to have yet occurred to the magnates who misgovern Brooklyn. At all events, the property-owners of the City of Churches, in utter forgetfulness of the aroma of sanctity supposed to attach to the name of the place, are waxing profane over the terrific figures of this year's tax; and not without reason. Four per cent. (or, to be exact, 3.86 per cent.) does seem a rather high price to pay for the privilege of owning property in any locality, however pretty it may happen to be. Brooklyn is just beginning to realize that the public improvements, architectural devices and lavish expenditures upon mere ornamentation, which have been paid for mainly by the Micawber system of note-giving, are yet to appear in the unpleasant shape of maturing bonds. In the meantime, the interest has to be met, and, as the "improvements" are all managed on the same magnificent scale, the outlook does not have a happy effect on the average temper of our Brooklyn brethren.

It is too early to reckon up the advances made this year by our ambitious neighbor in her pilgrimage toward her goal of metropolitanism; but in 1869 an extensive business was done in this line. During that twelvemonth contractors had a fine harvest in the paving and grading of eleven miles of streets; seventeen miles were put in process of completion; 125,000 feet of flagging contributed to the sidewalks; about three thousand buildings of all sorts were under construction; and for Nicolson pavement alone nearly six hundred thousand dollars was expended, not to speak of the other patent abortions in the tar and gravel line. To carry on the public works of various kinds (of which the above are mere samples) the issues of bonds made in that year amounted to over $6,500,000, and, as detailed in the Mayor's annual message, were as follows:

Prospect Park Commission	$2,400,000
Paving, grading, &c.	811,350
Water loan	560,000
Bridge subscription (10 per cent.)	300,000
Water and Sewerage Commission	815,000
Issued for Sewerage Commission	822,000
Gowanus Canal Commission	60,000
Fourth-avenue Commission	150,000
Bedford-avenue Commission	218,000
Wallabout improvement	153,000
Kent-avenue basin	125,000
Vanderbilt-avenue	148,000
Total bonds issued in 1869	$6,502,350

Even after this liberal Micawbering, the item of $2,700,000 was still left upon the Bridge subscription, to be issued in bonds, which we believe has since been done. So that about nine million dollars was the cost of a single year's public improvements in Brooklyn.

The total outlay by the public authorities for making Brooklyn the really beautiful city she has become, has been somewhere near fifty million dollars, of which sum thirty million dollars remains represented by bonds still outstanding and unprovided for except by assessments. Of course, the current expenditures and maturing liabilities of each year bear some sort of proportion to the grand scale upon which these public-spirited operations are projected. How much they amount to for this year we do not happen to know, but Mayor KALBFLEISCH, in June, laid before the City Fathers an estimate of the sum they would require, and the final total showed $3,722,000 to be necessary. Among the items in this estimate will be found: For interest, $987,905; deficiencies, $191,304 50; installments of public debt, $212,400; salaries of city officers, $240,000; school purposes, $750,000; Police, $512,898; streets and sidewalks, (temporary expenses,) $150,000, &c., &c.

If the progressive citizens of Brooklyn like this sort of thing, and imagine that it pays to run a race with our own Tammany Ring in the matter of getting rid of money, it is not for us to object. Yet it may not be impertinent to suggest that a little sober second thought might convince our friends over there that it would be well to place some limit upon their aspirations before the cost becomes intolerable.

Judge Lynch.

There was a time in the history of this, as of most other countries, when the well-known Judge Lynch, despite his somewhat dubious authority, seemed really to play a useful part in our judicial system. If not absolutely a necessity, he was at least in many parts of our border lands, a necessary evil, and if he did not always administer sound law, he usually dealt out a fair article of justice. If he defied the law it was only to repress a greater lawlessness than his own. And however much in the interests of order and good government we may deprecate the supremacy of a loose and irresponsible tribunal, so often to be subversive of both, there can be no doubt that in his time Judge Lynch has wrought much good, terrifying the evil-minded, punishing rogues, and protecting the lives and property of honest men, when the constituted authorities were powerless or corrupt. But that time has now gone by, (except, perhaps, in one particular city we could name,) and we have entered on an era when the enforcement of the laws may safely be left to their proper ministers—with the single exception alluded to.

It is to be feared, however, that the Judge Lynch who still from time to time holds his informal and summary Court throughout the West and South is not only a superfluity, but that he has fallen from the stern, if rude, uprightness which was his character of yore. In fact, from certain of his late decisions, we suspect that the present Judge Lynch is either a cheat and a usurper, or that the rogues have found him to be as vulnerable as some of his more learned brethren, and have suborned him to do violence on the true men. Certainly two cases of recent occurrence in Tennessee and Kansas reduce his judicial value to a level with that of an Erie injunction-monger. The circumstances were similar in each; the lynching of certain alleged criminals being followed by efforts of the authorities to discover and punish the lynchers. The important witnesses against them were in turn hung by them, to the number of four in Kansas, and one in Tennessee. The perpetrators of the Kansas outrage seem to have scorned any subterfuge, and to have boldly taken the ground of self-preservation to justify their act, while the Tennessee executioners trumped up a false charge of theft against their victim. It will be remembered that in the late curious murder of a traveler in northern Illinois by four well-to-do farmers, one of whom was an ex-pirate, the same device was adopted to screen the assassins.

Such cases as these serve to point out how villainy contrives to serve itself with the very means used to suppress it. They show, too, how fatal a facility is given in the toleration of Lynch law for bad men to wreak their malice on their neighbors. The *Vehmgericht* of the middle ages was not a more powerful engine of oppression and private hatred than Lynch law may be made if it is not at once sternly and effectually put down. Without considering the frightful excesses to which popular vengeance, even when rightly aimed, is almost sure to lead, the consideration of such occurrences as these ought to convince every right-minded citizen of our Southern and Western States of the necessity of a combined and resolute effort to abolish forever a relic of barbarism.

MINOR TOPICS.

The lately-threatened quarrel with Russia appears to have had the effect of teaching English journals and public men a good many truths which they were previously disposed to ignore. The conviction of the London *Times* about the *Alabama* claims is one case in point, and now the *Pall Mall Gazette* has become a convert to the views maintained by this country concerning the immunity from seizure of an enemy's cargo in neutral bottoms. It is not a little curious to observe that all such new opinions in England are not supported by any appeal to the principles of justice or humanity that underlie them, but are invariably based upon some purely practical consideration of profit and loss.

The Tenure-of-office act is a piece of legislation which few can desire to see perpetuated indefinitely. Born of the bitter struggle which the obstinacy of ANDREW JOHNSON forced upon Congress, it is an interference with the rights of the Executive which necessarily limits his efficiency. Where there is responsibility there should be power; and a President who is required to administer the Government according to his best judgment should be free to select his advisers and subordinates. Mr. JOHNSON'S disposition to abuse his power led to its curtailment in several important particulars. Of this the Tenure-of-office act is the most conspicuous illustration. But Mr. JOHNSON'S eccentricities furnish no reason for casting doubt upon the trustworthiness of Gen. GRANT;—though the failure to repeal the measure last session seemed to suggest a contrary impression. Yesterday, however, the House did repeal it by a very large majority. Will the Senate follow the example? That body is jealous of the privileges it acquired as a consequence of the Johnson conflict, and will probably not surrender readily those conferred by the act in question. We shall see whether the pride of power yields to the Executive an authority which is his by constitutional right.

Controller CONNOLLY'S report to the Common Council for the year 1868, now lying before us, begins thus: "In compliance with the *requirements of law*, I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this Department in relation to the finances of the Corporation for the year 1868." Here is a distinct recognition of the "requirements of law" that the Controller shall make an annual report. But none of the laws bearing upon the subject in force at the time the report for 1868 was made, (said report is dated March 10, 1869,) have since been repealed. Why is it, then, that the Controller neglects to comply with the requirements in relation to his report for the year 1869? The amended City Charter of 1870 makes it the duty of the Mayor, among other things, "to be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the City and laws of the State to be executed and enforced," (chapter 137, section 27, laws of 1870.) Why is it that Mayor HALL does not perform his sworn duty in the matter of the publication of the Controller's report?

"Shall Philadelphia be sold to New-York?" is the startling question with which the Philadelphia *Inquirer* opens a statement in regard to the alleged purpose of New-York capitalists to obtain a controlling interest in the Pennsylvania Railroad. The managers of that road have lately undertaken to assist in establishing a line of steam-ships from Philadelphia to Europe, and New-Yorkers are charged with attempting to render the scheme abortive. Hence the alarm of the Philadelphians, who imagine themselves the victims of a conspiracy to render their dull city a mere appendage to the Metropolis. We should be sorry to see their accustomed tranquillity destroyed, and hasten to assure them that the wisest thing they can do is to allow things to run their course, instead of frantically battling against the laws of commerce and of fate. Philadelphia is a tributary of New-York, and always will be.

The steam-ship projectors, who last session attempted to lobby through Congress a bill giving them eighty acres of land for every emigrant brought over, and more land for every apprentice, reappear this session with a request for permission to buy at $1 25 per acre eighty acres for every ton of iron shipping they build. The scheme will need close watching. The bill of last session had amendments infinitely worse than the original provisions, and we shall not be surprised if the same course be followed now. The effect of the proposition as it stands would be to add one to the long list of land monopolies which prodigal legislation has created, and which interfere with the beneficent provisions of the Homestead act. The time has come when so much of the public domain as remains available should be regarded as held in trust by the

Government for the people—not for speculators by land or sea.

Whether the suspension of work in the coal district of Pennsylvania is the result of an understanding between the companies and the leaders of the strike, or not, the fact that its object is to force up the price of coal furnishes a fresh reason for abolishing the duty which gives Pennsylvania a monopoly of the market in the Atlantic States. If the value of a thing is what it will bring, our consumers might congratulate themselves on cheap coal during the present Winter. But the operators and the miners jointly set up a different standard of value. They say, in effect, that the value of coal is what they can compel the public to pay for it. That is one of the consequences of uncalled-for protection. The people now demand that *they* shall be protected. Will Congress listen, and respond by repealing the duty on coal?

We should like to know when our City stage proprietors are likely to find out that gold has slightly receded from the figure (285) which was made the basis of the ten-cent fare extortion. As a rule, the stage routes are short; there are no conductors to be paid, nor switch-tenders; neither are there any stage tracks to be kept in order, nor large capital stocks upon which interest must be paid. In these respects the omnibus men certainly have the advantage over the street-cars, which are carrying their passengers for five cents, much farther than omnibuses run, and usually much more swiftly. We admit that the car companies complain that they are not making money; but this complaint was not heard when six cents was the fare, which proves that the omnibuses ought not, at all events, to ask any more than six cents.

A petition has just been forwarded for presentation to Congress, by a number of firms in this City engaged in the envelope manufacture, which raises a question of some little importance. The petitioners complain that the Government, through its twenty-seven thousand Post-offices, enters into competition with them in their business, and that the competition is to this extent unfair, that the Government transmits stamped envelopes to all parts of this Union from the place of manufacture in New-York, free of expense, and thus enables envelopes to be sold over a large area of the country at prices with which the ordinary dealers cannot compete. The annual loss to the Department through such transmission, is estimated, by the petitioners, at something over one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. This is calculated on the average rate for the transmission of mailed matter, furnished by the Postmaster-General's report, and the entire sum constitutes a charge to Congress under the clauses providing for the franking privilege. The petitioners have the additional complaint, that the Government engages to print merchants' cards on these stamped envelopes free of expense, and by that means also interferes unfairly with what legitimately belongs to private enterprise. Altogether, the facts stated seem to make out a strong case for redress, and it becomes the duty of Congress to see that a benefit to the few should not in this way become a burden to the many. A clean sweep should at once be made of this, as well as the other abuses of the franking privilege.

WRONGS OF SEAMEN.

Examination in the Ship Old Colony Case—Startling Story of Ill-Treatment by the Officers.

Commissioner SHIELDS commenced an examination, yesterday, in the case of Capt. JOSIAH L. GRINDLE, of the ship *Old Colony*, charged with having inflicted cruel and unusual punishment on RAYMOND RAU and FRANCO FRANK, two of the crew, while at sea. The sailors were brought from the hospital to appear at the examination. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY conducted the prosecution, the accused being defended by Mr. BENJAMIN F. RUSSELL. Counsel for the Spanish Consul was also present, to look after the interests of FRANK, who is a native of Spain. FRANK testified that he shipped on board of the *Old Colony* at Valencia, Spain; that he refused to sign the articles of agreement because they were not in the Spanish language, and that he was detained on the vessel and was taken to sea. Witness subsequently proceeded to describe the ill-treatment which he received on the vessel during the voyage to this port. On one occasion he was beaten on the shoulders and chest with an iron capstan-bar by the second mate, in the presence of the Captain, because he did not understand English. His lungs were seriously injured by the blows. Other assaults were made on him by the mates with thick ropes and bars at different times in the presence of and by the sanction and order of the Captain. The complainant concealed himself for the purpose of escaping his tormentors, and lived on salt beef and water while he was hidden. On being discovered, a large beef-barrel was tied to his back like a knapsack, and he was made to carry it about in that position. The first mate also set a ferocious dog on him, in the Captain's presence, and his wrist and thigh were badly bitten by the animal. At another time an iron bar was thrown at him, which cut his head. The complainant hid himself a second time and became so hungry that he ate raw salt beef. He attempted to hang himself on account of his ill-treatment, but was cut down before he had accomplished his intention. His hands were placed in irons, shoes were fixed on his head in imitation of horns, a wax or putty nose was fastened on his face, and in this condition he was paraded on the main deck before the officers. His teeth were rubbed with a piece of iron while he was handcuffed, and some of them were knocked out. His ankles and feet were also struck with an iron bar, and his mouth was gagged for several hours. He was hauled up and down by a rope attached to one of the masts. He was allowed to fall with full force, and every time he came down the mate used to say, "On deck." He was handcuffed and kept in chains for fifteen days, during which time six or seven small crackers and some water was all the food that was furnished him each day. For some time his only nourishment was a piece of bread.

FRANK was called as a witness, and he proceeded to give evidence in regard to the cruelties practiced on him, which did not prove to have been quite so severe as those from which RAU is alleged to have suffered. The case was adjourned until today, at which time Deputy-Marshal KEHOE will be examined in regard to the frightful condition in which he found the two sailors on visiting the *Old Colony* after her arrival here.

The Flushing Shooting Affray.

Yesterday warrants were issued for the arrest of CHARLES P. LEGGETT, M. D., by Justice QUARTERMAN, of Flushing, on the complaint of young LAWRENCE and FOGARTY, and also by Justice LAWRENCE, for the arrest of WM. S. LAWRENCE, charged with malicious mischief and attempted shooting. It seems that for some time past the doctor's pickets have been broken off and his fence otherwise injured. On Saturday night about 12 o'clock he heard some boys or men breaking his fence and making a great noise in front of his house. He went out and saw half a dozen half-drunken young men slowly walking up the street. They soon turned to come back, and when opposite the house commenced the same scandalous conduct, breaking pickets and thumping his fence. Becoming enraged he attacked them and knocked down two of them. The affray soon became general, and five shots were fired by LAWRENCE at the doctor, who seemed to have a charmed life. He not only managed to disarm LAWRENCE, but set all the rest of the young rowdies on a run. Both FOGARTY and LAWRENCE were badly used, the latter having a number of serious scalp-wounds. The affair has created much stir in the village, part of the inhabitants siding with the doctor and part with the boys.

Fair in Aid of an Episcopal Church.

A fair was opened at Armory Hall, at the junction of Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, in aid of the Anthon Memorial Episcopal Church, under the attractive title of the Christmas Gifts Bazaar. A fine and varied assortment of fancy and useful articles were displayed on the different tables, which were presided over by the ladies connected with the church. The Fair was very liberally patronized, and proved to be quite entertaining. It will continue until to-morrow evening.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Impossibility of Relieving Paris—Hope of Aid from the Army of the Loire Lost—Gambetta Thinks Differently—Frederick Charles Arrested by Half the Army—A German Victory Dec. 9—Belfort.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—It is now considered impossible for Paris to receive assistance from the provinces. With the failure and retreat of the Army of the Loire, all hopes in that direction are lost. The Germans look upon the capitulation of the city as a question of time, and it is announced that King WILLIAM only awaits that event before returning to Berlin. A Berlin telegram says the bombardment of Paris has been definitely decided upon.

DISPATCH FROM GAMBETTA.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 10.—The people of this city are very patriotic. They have sent large numbers of recruits to the front and are equipping and drilling more. Advices from Tours announce the arrival there of over a thousand German prisoners. Minister GAMBETTA, in a telegraphic circular to Prefects of Departments, from the head-quarters of Gen. CHAUZAY, says: "CHAUZAY continues to resist the attacks of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, taking many prisoners and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. From this you may judge how false are the German dispatches which state that the Army of the Loire is crushed. Gen. CHAUZAY, with only half of that army, is still able to successfully oppose the German advance."

THE BATTLE OF THE 8TH.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A report from Gen. CHAUZAY, dated Thursday evening, says: "We were again attacked today by the Army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, along our whole front. We held our position throughout the day. All the corps were engaged, from St. Laurent to Beaugency. We encamp on our position of the morning."

A GERMAN VICTORY ON THE 9TH.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 10.—The Duke of MECKLENBURG makes the following announcement from Meung, 10th: "The enemy violently attacked us yesterday, but were victoriously repulsed by the Seventeenth and Twenty-second Divisions, notwithstanding the superiority of his forces. Our losses were smaller than yesterday. Beaugency was occupied on the 8th inst., and Vierzon today.

BELFORT STILL DEFIANT.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The garrison of Belfort continue to make a vigorous defense, and their heroism and endurance excite warm admiration.

The Declaration of Paris on Neutral Goods—The Great Birmingham Explosion—Switzerland and the St. Gothard Railway Treaty—The Spanish Delegation in Turin.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an ably written leader, argues against the Declaration of Paris of 1856, because it may have the effect of transferring the carrying trade almost entirely to the United States... Three Russian vessels are building and nearly completed in SAMUDAS' shipyards on the Thames. It is said that they are mercantile, not naval ships.... The explosion at Birmingham was much more serious than at first reported. Another death has occurred, and at least thirty of the wounded cannot possibly recover.... THOMAS BRASSEY, the great railway contractor, died last night. He was sixty-five years old.... Queen VICTORIA is visiting Lady CLARENDON at Watford.

BERNE, Dec. 9.—The Swiss Federal Council asks an extension for eight months of the treaty relative to the St. Gothard Railway.

TURIN, Dec. 10.—The Spanish deputation was received today by the Duchess of AOSTA and the Prince of CARIGNAN.

Rapid Accomplishment of German Unity—King William Himself Astonished.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Minister BANCROFT writes to Mr. FISH that the accomplishment of German unity so speedily is a suprise even to King WILLIAM himself. Prior to the war the King only lived in the hope that such an event would some day be accomplished, but Mr. BANCROFT says the King never expected to see it accomplished in his day.

THE SOUTH.

Extensive Forgeries in New-Orleans—Seven Banks Victimized to the Amount of $60,000—Mrs. Marsh, Who Killed her Four Children, Declared Insane.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—CLAYTON WILLIAMS & Co., liquor dealers here, uttered forged checks, on Saturday, amounting to $60,000, on various banks, using the names of several prominent firms. The following banks were swindled: Germania, Hibernia, Canal, Citizens', Merchants', Louisiana State, and the Bank of America. The counterfeiters have disappeared. ....JOSEPH CLAVIER, one of the victims of the fire at the Varieties Theatre, died today.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—In the Criminal Court today, in the case of CATHARINE MARSH, who murdered her four children by cutting their throats in April last, the jury found that she was insane at the time of the commission of the murders and that she is still insane. Mrs. MARSH has been in prison since April, and will now be taken to the asylum.

Masonic—Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 12.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Virginia met to-night. West Virginia and a large portion of Virginia were represented. Gov. WALKER represents a Norfolk Lodge. The address of the Grand Master shows a gratifying increase of the Order during the past year. It recommends the erection of a Masonic temple at Richmond. The session will continue for several days.

Accused of Murdering a Woman—Two Accomplices Arrested.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 12.—At the inquest on the body of ADA JONES, who was found murdered yesterday, the jury returned a verdict that deceased came to her death from pistol-shots at the hands of a man named ROBERTS, whose pistol was found near her. J. H. SAVAGE and PAT. SULLIVAN were committed as accomplices. ROBERTS has a wife and five children.

THE WEST.

Illness of Spotted Tail—His Policy—Failure of a Cincinnati Commission-House—Liabilities $200,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—A letter received this morning by Mr. WM. WELSH from the Whetstone Agency, Dakota, announced the serious illness of SPOTTED TAIL, the celebrated Chief of the Upper Brulé Sioux Indians. Dr. CRAVEN, surgeon of the Agency, has gone to the Winter quarters of the tribe, on the White River, about eighty-five miles from the Agency. SPOTTED TAIL's plan has been to establish his people in farming and herding cattle, near the sources of the White River, on the borders of Nebraska, and he has expressed great anxiety to make an alliance between the Indians under his control and the Government, for the purpose of checking hostile movements of bands of wandering Sioux.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—The liabilities of the firm of THOMAS J. BIGGS & Co., commission merchants, who have applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt law, amount to nearly $200,000. The assets are inconsiderable. The surviving partners of the firm of JOHN B. HAGELS & Co. have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The property assigned consists principally of an extensive brewery. The bond of the assignee is fixed at $120,000.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—FRED. BINDBUSH, a notorious counterfeiter and coney man, who was committed a few days ago in the United States District Court, was sentenced today to fifteen years' imprisonment.

The Census of Philadelphia—The Revision Complete.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Marshal GREGORY has completed the revision of the census of this city, as ordered by the President, and furnished us with the result by wards. The total now credited to Philadelphia is 673,726—an increase of 16,567 on the first returns. The complete official returns for the entire State give Pennsylvania a population of 3,511,543, against 2,906,115, in 1860. In 1850, its population was 2,311,786.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

River Navigation—Improvement and Prevention of Obstructions—Ocean Postal Service and Subsidies—Registers to Foreign Vessels—Revision of the Tariff—Final Adjournment.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.—The National Board of Trade was called to order at 9 A. M. today, and immediately engaged in a discussion of inland water communication, but the subject was finally referred to the Executive Council, which body was instructed to report at the next meeting of the Board. The Committee to whom was referred the propositions on the official programme, numbered respectively 22, 23 and 24, submitted the following for the action of the Board:

Whereas, The free and unrestricted navigation of the rivers of the country is the right of all of its citizens, and is indispensable to the cheap transportation of its varied products; therefore,

Resolved, That Congress be again requested to make such appropriation as may be necessary for the early completion of the work now in progress under the direction of the United States engineers at the Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids, at the falls of the Ohio, and at the mouth of the Mississippi, and for the maintenance of the drag-boats owned by the Government and employed on the Western and Southern rivers.

Resolved, That Congress will be requested to enact such laws as will effectually prevent individuals or corporations from unnecessarily obstructing or endangering the navigation of the rivers by bridging or otherwise. That where bridges for the use of railroads, or for any other purpose, are built over these rivers, they shall be constructed with a proper regard for the interests and necessities of the navigation thereof, and that the piers of all such bridges shall be located under the direction and supervision of a United States engineer or corps of engineers, to be selected by the Secretary of War.

Resolved, That all railroad bridges across navigable waters should be regarded and treated in legislation as public highways for railroad transit; that each of them be made to accommodate the cars and the transportation of the machinery of all or any of the railroad or transportation companies that may desire to use them on the payment of fair and reasonable tolls, and that future grants of charters for the constructions of such bridges and existing charters for those already built, or to be built, should, by the requisite legislation, both State and national, embody provisions to secure the objects above set forth.

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade be directed to take such steps as may be necessary to make effective the principles embodied in these propositions.

The resolutions were adopted.

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE.

A preamble with the following resolutions relative to postal steam service was next considered and adopted.

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade would respectfully urge upon the attention of the Postmaster-General the desirableness of securing a convention between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, wherein it shall be provided that no further subsidies shall be paid by either, during a certain specified time, to any steam-ship line plying between the two countries; and wherein, also, it shall be stipulated what proportion of the postages, earned by the steam-vessels of the two flags respectively, shall be paid to them as a compensation for carrying the mails, so that the policy of both Governments henceforward shall be definite, uniform and friendly.

Resolved, That until such a convention as is suggested in the foregoing resolutions shall have been entered into, any temporary assistance which it may be thought desirable by the Congress of the United States to afford to our citizens, in their endeavors to establish ocean steam lines, should be under a general bill, which will place upon an equitable footing all the chief ports on the coast, between Portland, Me., and New-Orleans.

Resolved, That as regards those ocean routes to which capital, whether foreign or otherwise, may not readily be drawn, as from Atlantic and Gulf ports to the West Indies, Central America and North America, and from the Pacific ports to Australia and the East Indies, judicious subsidies by the General Government for a limited time, and under stringent restrictions, would prove useful for the protection of our foreign trade.

Resolved, That the speediest and most economical method for establishing steam-ship lines in our trade with Europe, under the American flag, would be to so modify our Navigation laws as to permit, temporarily at least, the registration of vessels built abroad, and that Congress be and is hereby respectfully urged to pass a law early in the present session, giving to our citizens the liberty already enjoyed by the people of every other commercial nation on the globe.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Propositions relative to subsidies to the Pacific railroads were submitted by the St. Louis Board of Trade, and after debate were reported to the Executive Council, with instructions to memoralize Congress to grant liberal subsidies, and to give such other needed legislation as will secure the earliest construction of more national Central Pacific railroads to California.

THE TARIFF.

The Board, by an overwhelming vote, adopted the following proposition, submitted by the Cincinnati Board of Trade, in reference to the revision of the tariff:

The desirableness of efforts to secure such a revision of the existing Tariff laws of the United States as shall result—first, in making them more simple and more uniform; second, in making them productive of the largest revenues; third, in making them least burdensome to the whole people; fourth, in making such protection as may result purely incidental, without discriminations in favor of any interest.

Several matters were then laid over for consideration next year, after which the delegation returned thanks to the Associated Press and local Press, to the members of the Buffalo Board of Trade and citizens generally for courtesies extended, and then listened to a parting address by President FARLEY, and the National Board of Trade was adjourned *sine die*.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

First Gold-Note Bank—Raid on San Francisco Thieves—Strawberries and Flowers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The First National Gold-note Bank commences business here on Jan. 2.... The Police are arresting all the known thieves and booking them as vagrants; thirty have been locked up today.... The weather is fine, and strawberries and flowers are abundant and cheap in the markets.

The Damaged Cables—Grappling Still Unsuccessful—Return of the Robert Lowe for Coal and Supplies.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, Dec. 12.—The Atlantic Cable Company's repairing steamer *Robert Lowe* returned here yesterday from her attempt to repair the Atlantic Cable. She will take in coal and supplies and sail again to-morrow. Capt. KERR, R. N., who has for many years been on the coast of Newfoundland making soundings, will go out on the next cruise. His assistance will no doubt be of great value. The weather continues stormy.

A Man Murdered by His Wife and Her Paramour—A Shocking Crime in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of Mr. PENZER, who was found dead in the canal on Thursday last, commenced in this city on Saturday night. Mrs. PENZER, who at first denied all knowledge of the death of her husband, has at last made full confession. She says her husband was first knocked insensible by a young ruffian named DEAN, who is her paramour. They then together carried PENZER to the canal and threw him in. DEAN is but seventeen years of age.

Sentence of Emigrant Swindlers.

Additional testimony was taken before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, in the case of JOHN PECK and WILLIAM H. BALLARD, charged with swindling emigrants. Superintendent CASSERLY was present as the representative of the Commissioners of Emigration. ALEXANDER W. ELLING, the complainant, testified that he took the Hudson River Railroad for St. Louis immediately after his arrival in this country, and that the accused demanded $2 from him for extra baggage during the trip. CORNELIUS H. VAN ESS, an employe on the railroad, testified that the tickets purchased by immigrants entitled them to travel over the road without any extra charge for baggage. It appeared that PECK was a policeman, and that the practices carried on by him and BALLARD were detected by two special officers, who traveled with a party of emigrants in disguise. PECK was fined $50 and sent to the Penitentiary for six months. BALLARD was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Wind and Rain.

The wind arose soon after midnight yesterday, and at 4 A. M. a strong north-easterly gale prevailed. About 5 o'clock the storm commenced in earnest. A driving rain and heavy mist came down at intervals during the day. An unusually high tide, and a rather rough sea environed our river borders, and in some cases inundated the lower land and cellars. No considerable amount of damage was done, owing to precautions taken which the remembrance of the previous storm suggested. Several banners were injured, and a number of signs were blown down. In the suburbs, all the water courses were considerably swollen, and the lower lands submerged. Several new buildings, improperly secured, sustained some damage. A frame building on Oakland-avenue, Jersey City, owned by JOHN RYAN, was blown down. It was unoccupied at the time. The estimated loss is $3,500. In West Hoboken, Bergen, Weehawken, Staten Island and Brooklyn a number of houses were slightly damaged. The Jersey meadows were flooded, and in some some places threatened the railroad embankments. The Long Island and Harlem meadows were also submerged in several localities. The mails and trains, with one or two exceptions, were not delayed. Some unusual difficulty was experienced in ferrying the rivers and Bay, but regular trips were made without interruption. At 11 o'clock last night the flood was at its height. At Hell Gate a sloop, which had been caught upon the rocks at the morning tide, was floated off, and beached by subsequent blunders.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"THE BLACK CROOK" AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.

"Yielding to the expressed wishes of large numbers of their friends and patrons," Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER have resurrected the *magnum opus* which has won them fortune and set the seal to their managerial fame. With fresh splendor and a generous appreciation of its deserts, they have revived the "Black Crook." Forty-five thousand dollars is the sum expended on this work of art and love, and a new army of nymphs in the shape of "coryphées, figurantes, demons, apparitions, gnomes," &c., has been enrolled, to insure that former displays shall not be too tenderly regretted. We are prepared to admit that the labors of the management have not been put forth in vain. So far as our recollection serves, the scenery of the present surpasses that of the past; the dames and maidens who caper at infernal or celestial bidding are no less agile and bewitching than their predecessors; the Dutch metal, red-fire, thunder and lightning, gongs, atabals, and other instruments of optical and auric delectation proper to the scene, are as richly bestowed as of yore. "The Ravine of *Zamiel*" extorts our special admiration. Doubtless "the Palace of Dew-drops" deserves more flattering approbation. But in a *genre* piece of such a stamp, a work so characteristic as this gorge, or, as our Californian friends would be sure to call it, this devil's cañon, more nimbly and sweetly recommends itself to our fancy. Besides this, we are confident that no previous illustrators of the "Black Crook" ever did, or came near doing, the amazing feats of the MAJILTONS. We are not surprised to hear of the effect wrought by these artists at the Chatelet. Even Satanic aid could hardly enable them to do things more extraordinary. That such proceedings should have enabled the MAJILTONS to "elicit from the entire Parisian Press the most flattering encomiums and unbounded applause, not unmixed with absolute wonder at the peculiarly fantastic character of their performance" arouses no incredulity. With a setting less gorgeous on received principles of art, such gems might appear to equal or conceivably to better advantage. Where all is so dazzling their merit may seem, that is to say, less transcendent. Their performances were striking and finished in a remarkable degree. The lady in particular is one of the most charming performers we have seen, and is captivating, not alone from her skill as an acrobat, but for her singular grace and engaging expression. No comic pantomimists of her sex who has acted here excels Mlle. MAJILTON. The "Black Crook" may not be well calculated to teach the severer lessons of art; but certainly nothing can exceed its profuse illustration of histrionic gorgeousness. The dresses go beyond what *Polonius* recommends to *Laertes*; for none can deny that besides being rich they are likewise gaudy. As regards architectural splendor, it must be admitted to be a very "close thing" between *Stalacta*, "the Queen of the Golden Realm," and *Zamiel*, "the arch fiend," as to who can conjure up the most resplendent temple or most alluring haunt. Our only regret is that a little of the trouble lavished on this magnificence was not bestowed upon giving point to the dialogue, or even to striking out a faint spark of originality in the names and descriptions of the characters. As regards the singular delicacy of moral conveyed by the entertainment and its general salutary effect upon the young of both sexes, our opinions had perhaps best be reserved. The hour at which we write, and the bewildering effect of boundless noise and kaleidoscopic color are unfavorable to the expression of that cool and unprejudiced judgment that alone fits so momentous an occasion. We will merely say that whatever harm—or good—the former "Black Crook" did, the present version is not likely to fall short of it. There is no particular occasion at this time to call attention to the fact that the "Black Crook" is the type, centre, and standing encouragement to a class of performances degrading to the stage, disgraceful to those chiefly engaged in producing them, and certain to be remembered to the lasting discredit of both. If the public are not already aware of this and have no definite conception of their duty in the premises, we do not feel called upon just now to attempt to awaken the theatre-going conscience. All that profuse expenditure and anxious attention to detail could compass, Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER have done for this revival. The acting is quite as good as the piece deserves, the scenery, albeit too showy at times, is excessively handsome, the dancing is frequently admirable, and the *ensemble* quite equal to the best European theatres on similar occasions. More than this we need not say, and more neither the public nor the managers probably care, in the flush of their delight and success, to hear.

"TWELFTH NIGHT" AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE.

A performance of "Twelfth Night" at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, last night, attracted to that house an audience rather small in numbers. That a revival of Shakspearean plays, preceded by proper preparation, can be attended with a durable success, is proven by recent events at a place of amusement not distant from this one; but the public, with increased experience, is undoubtedly becoming incredulous as to the worth of casual acts of resurrection practiced upon the works of the bard. We are, however, bound to admit that those play-goers who had confidence in the announcement regarding yesterday's representation were not doomed to disappointment. Few exhibitions at the Fifth-avenue, where all is bright and beautiful, have been undeserving of praise in some degree, and the rendering of the comedy we write of merits applause on account of an average excellence, for the lack of which a larger measure of individual talent might have made insufficient amends. The character of the performance can be best described as respectable. Neither Mr. DAVIDGE, who was *Malvolio*, nor Mr. LEWIS, who was *Sir Toby Belch*, were conspicuous for originality or finish, but both artists acted with spirit, and gave due weight to the trusted stage-business of the piece. Mr. POLK had an equal appreciation of the telling portions of his part, and threw into the needed light the comic vice of *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*. Miss AGNES ETHEL was the *Viola*, and she depicted, by her manner, and with much charm, the love which the well-known lines of the poet so happily portrays. Miss KATE NEWTON had all the beauty and dignity of the *Countess Olivia*, and wanted only greater warmth toward the so-called *Cesario* to fitly personate her. To these notes we have now to add that Mr. HARKINS was *Duke Orsino*, that Mr. BROWN was the *Clown*—and one with an exceeding heaviness of speech and look for the words—that Mr. MATTHISON was *Valentine*, and that Miss IONE BURKE embodied *Maria*. The scenery and appointments were in keeping with the reputation of the theatre. Mr. DALY's ambition may overleap itself, in so far as the availability of his company in all dramas is concerned, but the talent and industry of his aids in the pictorial department appear substantial enough to make any claim to admiration in this respect allowable. "Twelfth Night" will be repeated this evening, and on the afternoon of Saturday next.

The Ninth Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday morning, under the heading of "Military Gossip," you publish what purports to be a statement of facts concerning the Ninth Regiment, but which we emphatically assert is a tissue of misstatements from beginning to end. The writer of the article in question has coupled our names with statements in which there is not one word of truth. We distinctly deny that we ever received from the Erie Railway Company, directly or indirectly, one single dollar, and we indignantly stamp the entire article relating to the Ninth Regiment and the action of its officers as the emanation of some spiteful individual, actuated solely by personal malice.

Presuming that as an act of justice to us you will give this letter a place in your journal, we remain, yours respectfully,

CHAS. R. BRAINE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Regiment.
J. R. HITCHCOCK,
Major Ninth Regiment.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 12, 1870.

JOAN OF ARC.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson at Steinway Hall.

The weather, last evening, was not of the most delightful sort. A disagreeable, drizzling London day was succeeded by a night in which all the drizzle that had been filtered down the whole afternoon seemed to have accumulated under foot. As might have been anticipated, Steinway Hall was not congested with auditors. The lecture of Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON on "Joan of Arc" was delivered there under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, officers of which, with guests by invitation, occupied the platform.

Miss DICKINSON was presented at 8 o'clock by an officer of the Association, who, having indulged in a neat, though somewhat lengthened preamble, came, at last, to the resolution to present the lecturer and say no more about it. It would be difficult to say, judged by conventional rules, whether Miss DICKINSON was dressed in good taste or otherwise. The unity of art it certainly had, however. A suit of black velvet, with gored skirt, unflounced, and a plain waist, constituted the ground-work, which was relieved with a puffing of crimson satin at the elbows, and a netted silk fancy pocket at the side, of the kind generally termed the knapsack. Throat, neck and waist were also relieved with crimson bands. From a crimson belt at the waist fell a huge gold cross, carrying out the generally conventual air of the habit. Lace collar and cuffs completed the *ensemble*, which was lighted up by a diamond at the throat. The coiffure was comprehended in the simple word frizz, and a single diamond ring blazed upon a finger of the left hand.

The lecture was begun with a brief account of the biography of JOAN of Arc, and of the great war for national existence which France was then waging against her traditional enemy. In a few brief sentences a *silhouette* of the condition of affairs was crayoned. In a few sentences as terse and curt—for Miss DICKINSON has almost a thinker's curtness and rapidity of phrase—the girlhood of the prophetess was distinctly photographed; and then came an equally curt and rather contemptuous criticism of the several historical critics who have attempted to unravel the problem of JOAN of Arc's wonderful influence on the history of the period—to eliminate its *x* from the tangle of unknown quantities that surround it.

In denying the objective of the peasant girl's inspiration and dwelling upon the subjective, however, the lecturer really conceded the very point claimed by historical critics—that is, that it was a delusion—and certainly ought not to have treated them with curt contempt for holding opinions with which her own were in substantial coincidence.

Miss DICKINSON extricates herself from the dilemma by regarding JOAN of Arc as a genius, which substantially concedes the position taken by SCHILLER, though perhaps quite unwittingly. At this age geniuses, like idiots, are to be catalogued simply as specimens of morbid anatomy, the former being worse than the latter only in the fact of being more troublesome, but neither being valid examples of scientific humanity. Having overcome this difficulty, the way is easy. The efforts of the peasant seer to gain the ear of the King, the scoffing of courtiers, the vacillation and weakness of the royal coward—these are outlined with rapid, dramatic and rather masterly skill. The journey to Orleans, the struggle that resulted in raising the siege, the triumphant journey to Rheims, the resumption of the war, the betrayal—for it was naught else,—the captivity, trial, and drama at the stake are hurled upon the hearer's auditory nerves with a rapidity that renders them vastly effective, and with an enthusiasm that is contagious. With the latter the drama concludes. There is no peroration. The simple, dramatic picture is splendidly crayoned, and effectively delivered; the lecturer retiring, having effected the climax.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Dec. 12, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles ⅌ hour.	Pressure of wind, Pounds ⅌ Sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.)	State of the weather.
Cheyenne	30.10	30	....	....	....	Calm.	Fair.
Omaha	30.13	25	N. W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Fair.
St. Paul	30.02	37	....	....	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.30	30	W.	55	6.00	Gale.	Fair.
St. Louis	30.14	40	W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	30.22	49	S. E.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.89	34	W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.12	37	N. W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.23	49	....	....	....	Calm.	Fair.
Nashville	30.23	41	S.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.19	45	W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.04	42	W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.97	38	S.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	29.87	37	W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.90	43	S. W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Lt. rain.
Lake City	30.17	45	....	....	....	Calm.	Clear.
Augusta, Ga.	30.41	40	....	....	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Key West	....	....	....	....	....	No report.	....
Pittsburg	30.11	41	S. W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.89	41	S. W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Rochester	30.02	38	S.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Oswego	29.96	40	S.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.05	37	S.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
New-York	29.88	48	N. W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Lt. rain.
Boston	30.00	49	E.	12	.75	Brisk.	H. rain.

The Railroad Difficulties in New-Jersey—Three Suits Pending in the Courts at Trenton.

Yesterday the suits of the Erie Railway against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and the cross-suit of the latter Company, were commenced before Chief-Justice BEASLEY, sitting as Chancellor. Messrs E. T. GREEN, GEORGE ABBETT, Attorney-General GILCHRIST and Senator STOCKTON appeared for the Erie Company, and JACOB VANATTA, BENJAMIN WILKINSON and CORTLAND PARKER for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. There are three suits pending: 1. The Erie Railway Company against Morris and Essex Railroad Company and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, calling for an account and settlement. 2. The Erie Railway Company against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western for injunction against the Boonton Branch Road, on the ground that there never was any authority for constructing it, as it has been constructed on lands owned by the Erie Railway Company without any of those lands having been purchased or condemned; and that the franchise for a railroad between the Hudson River, opposite New-York, and Paterson, is exclusively in the Erie Railway Company as lessees of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad. 3. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, against the Erie Company and the Long Dock Company, asking for the appointment of a receiver to operate the tunnel under regulations to be approved by the Court, which give the Delaware, Lackwanna and Western Road the same right to its use as the Erie Company now claims and holds.

On Saturday, as already stated in the TIMES, JAY GOULD sent a letter to President SLOAN notifying him that any attempt to run such trains would be prosecuted as a violation of the injunction issued by the Chief-Justice yesterday; however, the Chief-Justice declared that the injunction was not meant to interfere with the running of trains, and that no such order would be issued.

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS,
Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
THE GOODS MADE UP AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAVE BEEN SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, AND ARE OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.—*Advertisement.*

Good Advice.
In all cases of small-pox, scarlet and other contagious fevers, BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC SOAPS should be freely used—Laundry, Toilet and Medicinal. Depot No. 52 Barclay-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Holiday Gift.
A FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE.
—*Advertisement.* No. 505 Broadway.

TOOTH-BRUSHES of best make at greatly reduced prices. DITMAN & CO.,
—*Advertisement.* Astor House Pharmacy.

Glasses to strengthen and improve the sight, with ease and comfort to the eye. SEMMONS, optician, No. 687 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Beautiful designs in genuine Jet Jewelry of every description. E. MYERS, Manager, No. 687 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Merry Christmas Present!
For
Wife, mother, daughter, sister or friend,
Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine,
HALF A MILLION IN USE!
Warranty and instruction gratis.
Sales-room, No. 625 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of pulmonary and bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," let the cold, cough, or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Sold everywhere.

Holiday Presents.
Chromos, Stereoscopes, Views, Frames and Albums, imported and manufactured by E. and H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, New-York, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

A Holiday Present.
POLLAK & SON, manufacturers of Meerschaum Goods, sell their warranted genuine Pipes and Cigar-Holders at wholesale prices, at their retail store, No. 27 John-st., middle of the block.

German Cathartic Lozenges, for Costiveness, Piles and Dyspepsia. An excellent cathartic for young and old. They are mild, efficacious, harmless, purely vegetable, very agreeable to the taste. A positive cure for constipation and its attendant evils, and at all times a pleasant and certain cathartic. Thirty-five cents per box. Sold at all druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Goods Suitable for the Holidays. Swiss Carved Goods. THE SWISS MANUFACTURING CO., No. 36 East 14th-st., corner University-place.

MARRIED.

BRAYTON—BINGHAM.—On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. H. Goodrich, D. D., CHARLES A. BRAYTON and CARRIE E., daughter of William Bingham, Esq., all of Cleveland, Ohio.

HUSTED—DOUDGE.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, at the Church of the Atonement, by Rev. William T. Sabine, AUGUSTUS W. HUSTED to HATTIE A., daughter of the late Delavan D. Doudge, both of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Edgar Logan, Yonkers, Mrs. SOPHIA C. BROWN, in her 86th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BIGELOW.—At St. Luke's Hospital, West 54th-st., corner 5th-av., on Sunday, 11th inst., A. G. BIGELOW, M. D., aged 74 years.

Funeral from the hospital on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Physicians and his friends are invited to attend.

BODINE.—On Saturday morning, after a long and painful illness, MATTIE A., the beloved wife of A. S. Bodine, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Northport, Long Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock A. M.

CRARY.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, the 12th inst., after a long illness, MARY L. SAYRE, wife of Geo. D. Crary, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 171 Main-st., Orange, N. J., on Wednesday the 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. Boats leave the ferries at the foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., at 9:10 A. M., connecting with Morris and Essex Railroad, and stopping at Brick Church Station, Orange.

GAMGEE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 10, inst., ANN, wife of George Gamgee, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 4th-av. and 35th-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KELLEY.—On Monday, Dec. 12, ROBERT TAYLOR, infant son of Frank M. and Emma F. Kelley.

Funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, Robert M. Taylor, No. 39 West 39th-st., Wednesday, at 12 o'clock. Relations and friends are invited to attend.

PINCKNEY.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 11, ANN MARIA, wife of Thomas Pinckney, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 155 East 49th-st., On Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son John A. Pinckney and son-in-law George Runtin, are respectively invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

RAILTON.—On Saturday, Dec. 10, after a brief illness, Mr. HENRY RAILTON, aged 53 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 200 West 14th-st., corner of 7th-av., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 10 A. M.

☞ Brighton, England, papers please copy.

STOKES.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 12, WILLIAM H. STOKES, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his son's residence, Wm. J. Stokes, No. 277 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MURRAY.—At her residence in this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 11, SARAH E., wife of John B. Murray, and second daughter of the late Moses Craft, of Troy, N. Y.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Troy, to-morrow, Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Monday, Dec. 12, GEORGE W. SMITH, an old New-York printer, and a faithful soldier and sailor during the rebellion, aged about 45.

The funeral will take place this day, Dec. 13, at 2 P. M., from the corner of Grand and Essex sts.

TYLER.—At Middletown, Conn., Dec. 10, LYDIA H. TYLER, wife of Judge Charles C. Tyler, aged 63 years.

Funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

VAN ALLEN.—On Sunday morning, after a short illness, Miss ELIZA VAN ALLEN, aged 66 years.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Mr. William Van Allen, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., without further invitation.

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POLITICAL.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB will be held at the Club-house THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 13, to receive and act upon the report of the Special Committee appointed on the last meeting. J. LANGDON WARD, Sec.

UNITED ITALY.

Local Topics—Future of the Kingdom—Journalism—Advantages for Italy—An American Circus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1870.

Public attention here at present is occupied with matters of purely local interest. The elections and the visit of the King to Rome are to succeed each other within two weeks, and are the two facts of the time of most political consequence. There will be a good many changes in the composition of the new Parliamentary Chamber. To the regret of many, some of the old Deputies, who have served the country with fidelity and credit through the period of struggle and controversy, decline to be any longer candidates. The most conspicuous among these are Baron RICASOLI and Signor PERUZZI, the Sindic of Florence. As for Rome and the King's visit, the question is asked with some anxiety, "Will the Pope seize the moment to leave the capital?"—a step which has been threatened by one party and dreaded by the other.

FUTURE OF THE KINGDOM.

There are thoughtful minds in Italy, that are pondering with solicitude the immediate future of the country. The occupation of Rome, and the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope, are facts or events of such magnitude, that a little time is needed for Italy and Europe to measure their importance, or outgrow their stunning effects. For this country, national unity has been the all-absorbing idea, and it has impelled the Government to take a great step. We must wait to see whether Europe will accept as a fact the fall of the Papal sovereignty; but, in effect, the unity of Italy is accomplished, and it is worth preserving at whatever cost. It has become a habit here, as in other constitutional countries, for ministers and other conspicuous leaders of parties, to use the opportunities offered in the season of a general election to give in public discourses expressions of opinion upon the state of the country and schemes of policy. One of these discourses was pronounced by Signor VISCONTI-VENOSTA a few days ago at a public dinner given in his honor at Milan. The remarks of the Minister of Foreign Affairs were a review of the present position, and of the course for the future which it is the duty of the country to pursue. A tone so judicious and sensible, indulged by the Minister, and of such statesmanlike moderation, merits praise. In waiting for European approbation of what has lately been done, perhaps Italy relies too much upon the sense of justice which is supposed to have an influence in the conduct of public affairs. But when we think of the subtle rascality of diplomacy, and of what it is capable, we see how necessary it is for Italy, as for any other nation wishing to have its position respected, to be materially as well as morally strong. Relying much upon the indulgence of other countries, this is here too apt to be overlooked. The battles of Italy have been fought by others because a concurrence of circumstances made it the interest of the allies of a day to let consequences follow which have produced for this country so much good. It would be a calamity for the world—it is not too strong language to use—for this country to be driven back from its position. It is doing a work for all Catholic society which will hereafter be acknowledged by that society as a Providential blessing. It is a struggle for spiritual rights, and the principle which Italy defends is expressed in a few lines of VISCONTI-VENOSTA's discourse: "The first condition for the liberty of a people is that its religious conscience shall be independent of political authority."

JOURNALISM.

The rapid multiplication of newspapers in the cities of Italy in the past few years, causes the inquiry as to what kind of influence they exert in the political and intellectual education of the people. The Press enjoyed as much freedom here as in the United States or England, and it is guarded against abuse in the three countries by much the same penalties. The number of readers in Italy, as we know well enough, is much smaller than in America, and the enterprise and the resources of journalism are infinitely inferior; but the literary curiosity of a large proportion of readers is kept alive by newspapers in Italy as it is in our own country. This is not the place to go into a minute examination of the character of Italian newspapers, or the motives of those by whom they are written or printed. This, at least may be said, that there are newspapers published here of a quality quite up to the level of the intellectual and political civility which the country has reached, and are important organs for carrying this civility forward. But there are many publications quite below this standard, and of a character so trivial as hardly to be capable of amusing the most thoughtless readers. It has sometimes been said that American journalism, with all its wealth and energy, is not, in literary ability, whatever it may be in morality, up to the requirements of such a vast force in the educational system of so great a nation. If there be any justice in the assertion as regards America, the same is true in principle, although a fact of less effective value as concerns Italy. Newspapers are established here with facility, for the printed sheet is generally small, the type large, and the price of labor low. If the sale of the paper is sufficiently large to give $5 or $10 a day clear profit, it is a successful enterprise, and pays as well as other kinds of business. Florence has a dozen or fifteen daily newspapers, Rome as many, and the other cities in proportion. Most of them are sold at the low price of one soldo, or cent; some of them for two cents, and I believe only one, the *Perseveranza*, of Milan, for four cents—a high price, considering the quantity of matter printed. The leading example of success is the *Opinione*, which has been established twenty-two years, and has a circulation of twelve thousand, the largest of any paper in Italy.

ADVANTAGE FOR ITALY.

The calamities of France, which must put that country back a quarter of a century, is another of those accidental advantages for Italy, of which the past twelve years have furnished so many. A new opportunity is presented to the older Latin branch for taking the lead in the competition which must go on between the two leading countries of that race. At the new point of setting out, Italy will not be so far behind. The strength of nations is not less in prestige, or moral force, than in material power, and Italy has gained as much of this under her wise constitutional system, as France has lost in her experiment with Cæsarism. It only remains for Italy, with energy and judgment, to turn her advantages to account, and before long take a high position among nations.

AN AMERICAN CIRCUS.

The sensation for the Florentine quidnuncs, the past week, has been made by the passage through the streets of the elephants, camels, horses and toggery of an American circus company. People wonder how so great a caravan could wander so far. But public curiosity was at its highest pitch, and the climax was capped when the master of the leather ribbons drove his twenty-six horses, hitched to his triumphal car, through the town. The streets were thronged as for a holiday, and, as the abrupt angle of some narrow, ancient passage was skillfully turned, the crowd gave their applause as heartily as if to some successful hero returning from a fight. It was for the people a novelty, and for a new thing the Florentines are forever on the hunt. ANGELICO.

Finding of the Desert Ship—A Description of Her Appearance.

San Bernardino, Cal., Correspondence of Alta California, Nov. 26.

At Joro station, Colorado Desert, on the way in from Arizona, we "struck" the noted "Hank" BROWN, stage driver, of fame like that of Jehu, for he driveth furiously. He was full of news of the Great Ship, which had been found the day before by the party under CHARLEY CLUSKER, at the very point indicated by the Indians. During the night we passed CLUSKER's camp. He desired to come on in the stage, but as we were full and had a broken axle,—"fished" with a mesquit branch—we could not take him up. Today he arrived here, and I give you his story for what it is worth. CLUSKER has been out twenty-one days (his second expedition) in search of the ship, with three companions. He found it between forty and fifty miles south-west of the Dos Palmos Station and the Cavassone Lake, precisely where he was told by the Indians and others it would be found. He had been many hours without water, and there was none within sixty miles, except in his wagon. As he was near perishing, he went no further than to assure himself of the fact that the ship was there, and returned to his wagon, traveling all night on foot, nearly dead with thirst. CLUSKER says he saw the ship distinctly through his glass, about a mile and a half distant. She lies on her beam end, her bow, bowsprit and stern well above the sand; the waist of the ship covered with sand, and billows of sand all around her. He judges that she is about 250 feet long. Upon repeated inquiries, if he might not have been deceived by mirage or some natural object, he distinctly and positively says "no." His glass is an excellent one, and he was sure it was the ship he saw. His party had traveled five days and four nights, on thirty-six gallons of water for four men and five animals, and he was forced to return for water and provisions. CLUSKER brings in curious petrifactions, specimens of silver ore and pumice-stone. He describes the vicinity of the ship as covered with marine shells, abalones, and other varieties. In the mountains he found veins of silver ore, specimens of which he gave me for assay. They resemble the chloride rock of White Pine. Mr. CLUSKER stands high in this community for veracity and sense. He certainly believes he has found the ship, and every one here believes him. He starts to-morrow again, taking several barrels for water, plank to cross the soft mud of the Cavassone Lake, which has no water on the surface, but in which water rises in a footstep—to take possession of and explore his new treasure. Mr. CLUSKER will find himself famous, if he has not deceived himself. The concurrent testimony as to the great ship's existence would be "proof most damning" in a Court of justice.

OUR FILTHY DOCKS.

Disgusting Condition of the Wharves and Piers of the City—Sights to be Seen in a Tour of Both Rivers.

There seems to be a curious notion between the Health and Dock Departments as to where the responsibility lies in the matter of the dredging of the slips. The Board of Health declare certain slips to be in a most foul and unhealthy condition. The Dock Commissioners retort that the New-York Rendering Company are allowed to dump their offal into the slips, and mention the intolerable nuisances at the water-front of West Washington Market and Pier No. 38 North River, as being not only injurious to commercial interests but exceedingly dangerous to the health of the vicinity.

Yesterday, a TIMES reporter made an extended tour over and under the wharves and piers along the North and East Rivers, and discovered a condition of affairs altogether worse than has yet been published. A half day's time in a carriage above, or in a boat below the docks, will reveal to the curious or doubtful examiner even more of these facts than are here represented. The wharves need not be visited searchingly, except at occasional vicinities, such as markets, dumping-piers and low grounds. The river may be likened to a cradle, and the action of its tides to rockers, carrying to and fro deposits of mud. The currents, however, are so powerful that everything floating outside the slips is carried out to the seaward, where it is added to the bars and shoals. There is, however, an immense amount of mud and filth constantly deposited inside the line of the piers and near the bulkheads. Most of this is filtered from the sewers, but a considerable quantity is thrown off from the wharves. At the Battery the water has a blue clear appearance, and is only discolored by occasional drifting refuse. In many places row-boats can be worked under the piers, close up to the bulkheads. This is especially so between Vesey and Murray streets. The piles seem like dwarfed forests, roughly canopied by the great timbers and thick planks above, and the bulkhead walls like cavernous outworks, coated with green slime and mud.

With the exception of the Morris and Essex Ferry Pier, all these wharves and bulkheads are more or less used for market purposes; between Dey and Barclay streets the market shanties monopolize all the pier space. The better class of butchers, fishmongers and market-men have their offal carted away to the dumping-grounds. But there are others, including a horde of small venders, who throw all their refuse into the nearest dock. This is usually done with great caution, when the Police are not near, but sometimes the act is brazen, without any attempt at concealment.

The scenes and odors in that vicinity yesterday at low tide were most horribly disgusting, and would spoil the appetites of sensitive spectators for many subsequent meals. At the Vesey-street bulkhead a large City sewer empties its contents—the refuse of thousands of stores, saloons and houses. Near by is the Astor House sewer, (built by Mr. ASTOR at the time the Astor House was in course of erection.) Both of these exude a most foul stream of all manner of filth. An idea may be formed of the extent and rapidity of the mud deposit by the fact that seven weeks ago this slip was dredged out about nine feet in depth below its present mud level! Words cannot describe the dreadful, sickening stench that rises from that jelly-like slough of putrescence. It is horrible. Scattered around are all sorts of decaying merchandise. Here is a dog's carcass, swollen and tanned, far advanced in decomposition, the face and eyes partly eaten by vermin. A little distance beyond are about a half dozen rabbits; near by is a pile of rotten eggs—at least a hundred—broken; two or three chickens, a pile of sweet potatoes, heaps of apples, vegetables and fish, all putrid, and sending out the vilest kind of vapors. Swarms of rats, as large as cats, in some cases, and of all colors, yellow, white, gray and black, hold high revel over this mass of carrion. All of this is above low-water mark. There is a very little depth of water under any of these piers and slips, and although the occupants endeavor to prevent it, all sorts of stuff is thrown off the docks. The Sanitary Police are not numerous or keen enough to detect the culprits. Most of these wharves are covered with market shanties, in heterogeneous style and variety, oftentimes dilapidated and ricketty to the last degree. Every inch of room is occupied and even the roofs are used to store baskets, boxes and barrels. Some time since, Mr. HUGH COFFEY, erected a nice looking frame building upon piles adjoining the Barclay-street ferry-house. The Dock Department, with a gang of men protected by some fifty policemen, suddenly demolished it. Mr. E. STOCUM was within, at his desk at the time, and barely escaped being buried in the ruins. Neither he nor Mr. COFFEY were permitted to go to their safe—which was open—and get their money, goods and books, a portion of which were lost. The slip is now used as a dumping ground, which before was prevented. This is one of the least of the "obstructions," and was destroyed, while hundreds of others remain unmolested. Some of the owners of the bulkhead shanties state that they wish to rebuild and improve their places to correspond with the repairs on the market opposite, but that the Dock Department forbids it.

There are several places where dredging needs to be done, but in no case so much as in this locality. Unless there is some remedy for the present wretched state of the market slips provided, a deadly pestilence may result.

Annual Meeting in Aid of the Asylum for Colored Orphans.

Thirty-two years ago a number of charitable Christian ladies, full of compassionate tenderness for the misery and degradation which existed among the colored people, undertook the task of alleviating their distresses and to this end formed themselves into an association for the protection and advancement of colored orphans. Against the prejudice which the feeling of the period created toward the enslaved negro race the mission was one of great difficulty and trial, and required the exercise of constant perseverance, supported by a Christian spirit, to prosecute it to a successful issue. Obstacles innumerable presented themselves to their efforts, but finally a more generous appreciation of their labor became manifest, and the result was the establishment of the Asylum for Colored Orphans at the corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third-street. In this institution, the outcasts of the colored people are tenderly cared for. They receive constant medical attention, and are educated, spiritually and mentally, to fit them for the proper discharge of the duties of citizenship. Moreover, they are provided with good situations, and their interests are attended to long after they have left the Asylum. The organizers of the association have passed away, but the fruit of their endeavors remains, and the task which they so nobly begun has been transmitted to equally zealous hands. Yesterday, the annual meeting of those engaged in this good work, was held at the residence of Mrs. C. H. LANDON, No. 7 East Fourteenth-street, Mrs. AUGUSTUS TABOR, in the chair.

A resolution was adopted applying to the Legislature to amend the charter of the association so that it may hold real estate bequeathed to it, and also for authority to receive destitute as well as orphan children.

The Secretary read the annual report, which shows that not many children had been received into the Asylum within the last year, but that situations had been obtained for a large number, who were immediately received as indentured apprentices. The demand for girls far exceeded the supply. There had been much sickness during the year, but no epidemic. Elementary education was all that was attempted in the institution; some 300 had received instruction during the year; five teachers were employed, and many of the pupils, it was stated, gave evidence of capability for high mental training. The work of thirty-four years of its existence afforded no cause for discouragement, and the managers believed the cause of the colored people had flourished in their hands. At present there were 270 children in the institution; five were returned to their parents, and two were returned by their masters.

The medical report stated that the mortality for the year was ten boys and three girls, and about 150 were under treatment. Pulmonary consumption appeared to be the prevailing disease, and it was suggested that arrangements should be made for the removal of these cases to a greater distance from salt water.

The Treasurer's report showed:

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1869	$2,019 35	Aggregate of expenses	$58,536 12
State of New-York	33,395 17	Balance on hand	$5,699 36
Commissioners of Charities	6,570 00	Total	$64,235 48
Other sources	22,250 93		
Total	$64,235 48		
Balance on hand	$5,699 30		

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Mrs. Aug. Faber, First Directress; Mrs. W. H. Onderdonk, Second Directress; Mrs. S. S. Murray, Secretary; Mrs. C. H. Landon, Treasurer. Board of Managers—Miss Ann Whitwell, Miss Mary Ford, Miss S. F. Hardwick, Miss Eliz. Boune, Mrs. Jane Stokes, Mesdames John J. Phelps, S. S. Murray, J. C. Hull, E. S. Jaffray, Philo Hurd, Lydia Proyn, J. Wright, C. H. Landon, C. R. Roberts, W. H. Onderdonk, David S. Faber, Aug. Faber, F. B. Van Deusen, W. W. Lee, M. W. Greene, J. Milbank, W. G. Wheelock, R. F. Wilcox, Anna Purdy, J. C. Grey, F. W. Worth, L. M. Fowle.

Subscriptions were received for the Christmas dinner to be given to the children of the institution. The meeting adjourned after disposing of some routine business.

Chickering's New Music-Hall—An Attractive Place of Amusement.

The new music-hall attached to the piano-forte establishment of the CHICKERINGS, in Fourteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, and recently completed, is one of the most tasteful and attractive rooms of its kind as yet thrown open for public use. The hall is located in the rear of the sales-rooms, access to which is obtained through the vestibule of the main building. Only large enough to convey the idea of an extensive drawing-room, it is yet sufficiently commodious for the purpose designed. Seats for 250 persons are provided, all of which are roomy and comfortable, while the aisles are wide enough to allow access to the chairs without incommoding those occupying them—an important desideratum, and too often lost sight of in a place of public amusement. The acoustic properties of the room have been carefully attended to, and for concerts and readings, there is probably no superior place in the City. In form the hall is octagonal, with a window in each corner. The ceiling is dome-shaped, with a glass skylight. The decorations are gray and gold, and the upholstery of the chairs and hangings of the windows, blue. All the interior work is very handsome, and when lighted for an evening, the effect is beautiful. A detailed description of the proposed improvement was published in the TIMES at the time the plans for the new hall were first drawn. Since the hall was opened, some three weeks since, eleven private entertainments have taken place. The first public concert here, however, is that conducted by Mr. GUZMAN, to come off on Saturday evening. Except the Union League Club Theatre, this *bijou* place of amusement, now offered to the public by the Messrs. CHICKERING, is the only one in New-York where an exclusive musical or other entertainment can be given, and for these uses the little hall has already commanded approval, while it can hardly fail in the future to become a popular and favorite resort.

How to Study Natural History—Lecture by Mr. Hawkins at a Public School.

The pupils and teachers of the girls' school in Greenwich-avenue, opposite Charles-street, had an unexpected treat, yesterday morning, in a visit from Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, who gave an impromptu lecture on the unity of plan in creation and the way to study natural objects, illustrated by black-board delineations with colored crayons.

At the opening of the school, Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, one of the Commissioners, read the first chapter of Genesis, and afterward introduced Mr. HAWKINS to the scholars, of whom about 600 were present. Mr. HAWKINS founded his remarks upon the history of creation, to which the pupils had just listened, and for an hour entirely captivated them by his synthetical method of putting an animal together from the heart and stomach and from a few bones, for which he is so justly celebrated.

The whole entertainment was entirely unexpected by the teachers, and was arranged with Mr. HAWKINS by one of our citizens interested in the cause of public instruction. Not one of the 600 children present will ever forget the delightful hour they enjoyed this morning, and the Board of Education could not do a better deed than to secure similar instructive lectures on natural history for all of our public schools.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No sales were made yesterday (Dec. 12) at the Exchange, and the attendance during the day was very light. There is but little prospect of any great business activity in the market this week. Today MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell at the Exchange sixteen lots in the vicinity of Ninth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, and also business premises on Pine and Cedar streets. In addition to the notices of sales for this week, referred to yesterday, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will sell at the Exchange, to-morrow, the valuable business property known as No. 446 Broome street, 100 feet west of Broadway. As the transaction is a legal one, unless adjourned, a positive sale is insured. At private sale auctioneers continue to offer both City and country property, valuable information in regard to which will be found in our advertising columns.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Delancey and Goerck sts., s. e. corner, 100x100	$40,000
16th-st., n. s., 226.6 ft. w. of Avenue B., 19x92	18,000
51st-st., s. s., 261.3 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.9x100.5, h. and l.	18,500
53d-st., n. s., 266.8 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.5	24,500
61st-st., n. s., 328 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 19x100.5	28,000
72d-st. and Avenue A, s. w. corner, 100x102.2	17,500
98th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 4th-av., 150x201.10x100x100.11x50x100.11	29,000
Same property sold in 1865 for	12,500
124th-st., s. s., 154.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x100.11, h. and l.	15,000
127th-st., lots No. 326, 327, indefinite	965
128th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	3,000
1st-av. and 27th-st., s. w. corner, 74.1x95, h's. and l's.; 1st-av. and 29th-st., s. e. corner, 98.8x100; 55th-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5, h. and l.	5,000
2d-av., e. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 107th st., 50.4x100	7,000
12th-av., e. s., between 84th and 85th sts., 204.4x100, and all land lying under water opposite above premises	32,250
Leases, Recorded.	
9th-av. and 55th-st., n. w. corner, 20 years, per year	$650
Chambers-st., No. 55, 3 years, per year	9,000
3d-av. and 83d-st., s. e. corner, 2 years, per year	2,500
86th-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100xblock; 5 years, per year	2,000
Chrystie-st., No. 172, 5¼ years, per year	540
11th-av. and Hudson River, between 34th and 35th sts., whole block, 4 2 9-12 years; 6 9-12 years, per year, $25,000; 7 years, per year, $35,000; further agreement as to residue.	
Washington-st., No. 123, 5 years, per year	600
37th-st., Nos. 505 and 507, 10½ years, per year	2,300
Cedar-st., No. 16, 3½ years, per year	1,000
Mercer-st., No. 212, 10 years, per year	4,000
KINGS COUNTY. *Brooklyn.*	
Broadway and Schenck-av., s.e. corner, 100x25, error in description; Schenck-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100	$10,000
Elliott-place, w. s., 167.7 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 25x100	10,000
Floyd-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100, h. and l.	4,000
Floyd-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100, h. and l.	4,000
Grove-st., n. w. s., 370 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 40x200	3,000
Hancock-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Yates-av., 80x100	4,000
Marshall-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100, h. and l.	2,950
Pacific-st., n. s., 87 ft. w. of Albany-av., 42x100	6,000
Pulaski-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 100x100	6,000
South 5th-st., 113 ft. n. of, and 8th-st., 74 ft. w. of, 26x12.2, rear	150
13th-st., e. s., 147.10 ft. n. of 8th-st., 50x200	12,000
Bedford-av. and Keap-st., s. e. corner, 89x100; Keap-st., s. s., 121 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 21x100x21x11x100x22x100x89	19,000
Chestnut-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Liberty-st. 100x100	200
Clinton-av., e. s., between Myrtle and Park avs., fifth house from Myrtle-av., 20x100, foreclosure	4,000
DeKalb-av., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100, h. and l.	7,000
Howard-av. and Baltic-st., s. w. corner, 255.7x225, irregular	10,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 180 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	7,750
Lafayette-av., n. s., 116.8 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 16.8x100	7,500
Lafayette-av., n. s., 118.9 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 18.9x100, h. and l.	5,500
Lafayette-av., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Yates-av., 75x100	7,200
Lewis-av., e. s., 95 ft. n. of Chauncey-st., 80x100	4,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 165 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	2,800
Washington-av., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	2,000
Willoughby-av., s. s., 68 ft. w. of Walworth-st., 16x90; Willoughby-av., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Walworth-st., 16x90; Hart-st. and Tompkins-av., n. e. corner, 100x43	15,700
6th-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Douglass-st., 20x84.7	16,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY. *Morrisania.*	
Alexander-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 139th-st., 20x106	$7,750
North Salem.	
Purdy's Mills to Golden's Bridge road, e. s., adjoining Solaris-lane	$800
Ossining.	
Post road, w. s., Cath. W. Cobb's property, 40x204	$800
West Farms.	
Orchard-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Monroe-st., 50x175	$2,000
Westchester.	
Barker-av. and Juliana-st., s. e. corner, 100x125	$450
Yonkers.	
Central Park-av., w. s., adjoining A. Van Cortlandt's, 45 6-10 acres	$22,540
Riverdale-av., w. s., 112 ft. n. of Hudson-st, 25x82	500
NEW-JERSEY. *Newark.*	
Peat and Greenberry sts., n. w. cor., 150x100; Peat-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Greenberry-st., 175x100	$925
Walnut-st., s. s., 275 w. of Jefferson-st., 25x100	1,300
Summer-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 4th-av., 25x100	1,175
Springfield-av., s. s., adjoining P. Albers, 30x130	300
Garside-st., w. s., 395 ft. s. of Bloomfield-av., 100x100	2,880
Wright-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Penna-av., 25x100	4,500
Jersey City.	
Mercer and Varick sts., n. e. corner, 22x100	$20,000
Hoboken.	
5th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Bloomfield-st., 20x50	$4,300
Weehawken.	
Lot No. 51, block No. 14, Niles' map, 25x100	$260
Harrison.	
John-st., w. s., adjoining Arrowsmith's property, 66x96	$230

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone front on 28th-st., near 6th-av., will be sold low or traded for improved City property or good mortgages.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A PLOT ON 128TH-ST., AND SOME cash, to trade for a good house in a desirable locality; principals only; with full particulars. Apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOTS NORTH OF CENTRAL PARK wanted in exchange for a house desirably located on 5th-av. Principals only who mean business may apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A.—FOR SALE—IN 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., four-story modern dwelling, 20.10x60; lot, 100; $27,000. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A 3D-AV. WELL-RENTED CORNER-STORE property for sale low; 2d-av. corner store; also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone front, between 5th and Madison avs., south of 34th-st., for sale low; terms easy.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SACRIFICE TO A PROMPT BUYER—A first-class brown-stone front near the Park will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SMALL HOUSE ON 5th-av., south of 34th-st., for sale on easy terms. A perfect gem.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SECOND MORTGAGES.—A LARGE amount of money to buy good second mortgages. Principals only dealt with.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN HILL, EIGHTEEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.—A large house, substantially furnished, containing all modern improvements; suitable for a large family or a first-class boarding-house; would be rented low, furnished or unfurnished; sold at a fair price; terms easy. This location is unsurpassed for health, or beauty of scenery. For full particulars apply to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.. 1 to 5 P. M.

A PLOT OF SIXTEEN LOTS WITH dwelling-house, in most desirable part of North New-York, only five minutes from Harlem Bridge; for sale at a bargain.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, within twenty miles of New-York, in exchange for a first-class house near 5th-av. Principals only, with full particulars. Apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNER ON EITHER 3d or 6th av., at a fair price and on reasonable terms, for a prompt purchaser. Principals only.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, not over $100 per month. Address WATSON, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THREE HOUSES ON 5TH-AV. Apply to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON SON & CO.—Office No. 11 Pine-st.
THURSDAY, Dec. 22,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The desirable high-stoop brown-stone dwelling situate on the southerly side of 23d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 244, size 18.9x55, lot 100 feet, all modern improvements, sold subject to lease expiring Dec. 1, 1871, (rent, $3,000,) or possession Jan. 1871, at option of purchaser. Terms easy. For maps and permits, apply to the auctioneers.

N. B.—The above dwelling has a fine prospective value for store purposes, lying as it does near both the Grand Opera-House and Booth's Theatre, and between the 23d-st. ferry and the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Neighborhood unexceptionable.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 9TH-AV. AND 74TH-ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of D. E. Wheeler, deceased:
The four valuable lots on the south-east corner of 9th-av. and 74th-st., and also the twelve lots on the south side of 74th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av., and near CENTRAL PARK.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
VOSE & MCDANIELS, Attorneys, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

IMPORTANT SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN HACKENSACK, N. J.—On SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1870, at 2 P. M., at the Court-house in Hackensack, will be sold the late residence of P. E. Robert, consisting of 5 12-100 acres of land, finely laid out with evergreens, shrubbery; stone mansion, &c.; well adapted for a gentleman's residence; situated on Catalpa-av., 3d-st., Willow-av. and the public road, near the residence of G. N. Zingsem, Esq. Further information of J. T. VAN BLARCUM, Sheriff. The property can be seen on applying to AARON MOSES, Esq., corner of 2d-st. and Spring Valley-av., Hackensack.
Trains leave New-York for Hackensack (upper depot) at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; returning, leave Hackensack at 4 and 5 P. M. for New-York.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, No. 446 Broome-st., near Broadway.
By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Under direction of Andrew J. Smith, Esq., Referee.
Cyrus Lawton, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, 132 Nassau-st. Call for maps at the auctioneers', No. 87 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriaut, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Cooper, No. 294 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1870.
CATHARINE COOPER, Executrix,
JOHN COOPER, JOHN A. COOPER, Executors.
au9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. L. Morris, Esq., No. 52 Grove-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1870.
WM. E. BRUSH, WM. L. MORRIS, Executors of Jacob Brush.
jy19-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1870.
ELIZA THOMPSON, Executrix.
jy26-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TRACY H. HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Executor.
s27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.
FELIX E. O'ROURKE, GEORGE FORD, Executors.
s27-law6mTu*

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
100 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 11 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1870.
$500,000 OF THE THIRTY-YEARS GOLD BONDS of the City of Memphis, known as FUNDING BONDS OF 1870, principal and interest payable in gold coin, as authorized by ordinance of the General Council of the city, for the purpose of funding a like amount of the due debt of the city, are now ready for delivery in exchange for any of the due debt at par. Interest will be allowed upon past due BONDS, COUPONS, NOTES AND SCRIP, from maturity until Nov. 1, 1870, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at which date the interest upon the Bonds commences at the rate of six per cent., payable in gold, semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the FIRST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER in each year. The exchange can be made, as may be most convenient for the holders of the debt, at the office of the City Controller, City Hall, Memphis, Tenn., or at the banking-houses of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, and MCKIM & CO., South Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.
Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to issue Gold Funding Bonds in exchange for any of the past due debt of the City of Memphis.
P. M. MYERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 24 PINE-ST.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip.
No. 46 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1870.
ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1871.
The transfer-books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1870, and reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1871.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.
IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHED business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange, and Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New-York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. C. A. Grymes.
CHAS. UNGER & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.
NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, payable at this office on 28th inst. The transfer-books will close on 12th inst., and reopen on the 3d of January next.
M. K. JESUP, President.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 160 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary, pro tem.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at their banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next. Polls open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.
TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY, and of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from morning of Dec. 12 till morning of Jan. 3, 1871.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Government Security Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
G. W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 2, 1870.
THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th inst.
H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent State South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 14, inclusive. By order of the Board.
HARRY E. ROY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1, 1870.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CIRCULAR of the 23d November, issued to the stockholders of this Company, the transfer-books will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 25th inst.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.
DIVIDEND NO. 18.
The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution, dated Nov. 25, 1870, declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on account of PRINCIPAL OF REGISTERED ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL BONDS.
Said dividend will be paid to the holders of said bonds at the office of Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 1st Monday in Jan., 1871.
The bonds must be presented for examination before the dividend is paid, in order that they may be verified.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, RICHARD ROWETT, Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1870.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.
A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable, on and after the 30th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next.
The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $25 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF PERFECTLY-matched bays, 16 hands, long tailed, family horses, high bloods, about six years old. Now at the owner's country residence, New-Jersey, two hours from the City. Price, $2,500. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTIES OUT OF BUSINESS AND seeking a profitable investment, are invited to examine the prospects of a business based upon a late invention, which has proved its superiority and value. Large returns satisfactorily exhibited.
ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLING, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
(Established by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS until 9 P. M.
Interest payable or compounded free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. Gold deposits received and Gold interest allowed. Married Women and Children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by Express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 33 BROADWAY.
Deposits of any sum, from 10 cents to $10,000, will be received. SIX PER CENT. interest free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the first of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, Vice-Presidents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN MCLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress; will be obliging; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby or see to growing children, or would wait on a lady and sew; no objection to the country; has lived in first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 452 5th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—LADIES' MAID AND SEAMstress' situation; an excellent seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits and operates on machines; good dress-maker; dresses hair neatly and does fine sewing; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of American cooking and something of German and French; best of references. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; if required, good reference given; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing; she is an excellent fine washer and ironer, fluter, &c.; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl (Swiss) in an American private family, as chamber-maid. Can be seen at No. 101 Avenue C, between 6th and 7th sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress or chamber-maid; best of reference for both. Call for two days at No. 234 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing, or would do light house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 100 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan woman to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good, plain cook. Call at No. 324 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an experienced girl; fully capable of taking charge of a young infant. Apply at her present employer's, No. 5 East 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or as waitress in a private family; excellent references. Call or address No. 158 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress in a small private family; will be found obliging. Call at the residence of her present employer, No. 131 East 22d-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or would be willing to take care of a child; two years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 246 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, who thoroughly understands her business, washing at her house, or would go out by the day; reliable and trustworthy; excellent references. Call or address No. 159 West 27th-st., rear house, room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class dress-maker, by the day or week, in private houses; best reference. Apply at No. 135 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman, lately landed, as plain cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; seven years' reference. Call at No. 10 Gansevoort-street.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 54 West 39th-st., present employer's.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

A LADY OF THE BEST SOCIAL antecedents would like to take charge of a gentleman's house or a widower's family; would act as governess to children, and teaches German, French and higher English; can fill any position of trust and responsibility, and refers to persons of the highest respectability. Address Mrs. LEONARD, Box 112 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 4 Union-square, next to East 14th-st.—Incorporated by special act of the Legislature to furnish families, hotels, merchants, &c., with reliable and honest help.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN man and his wife on a gentleman's place; the man understands the care of horses, milking, farming, gardening, &c.; is also a tolerably good carpenter, and very handy about a gentleman's house; the wife is a good cook and laundress; is willing and not afraid to work; will hire for low wages together or separate; good reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS groom and coachman and general useful man about a gentleman's place, by a steady and industrious man with unexceptionable references; is a thorough careful City driver; is willing and obliging, and of strictly temperate habits; will hire for low wages. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a young Englishman; single; thoroughly understands his duties; willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; good City reference. Address G. W., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man of long experience; has the best of reference from last employer; is willing and obliging. Address J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; English Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as waiter in a private family; has the best of City references from his two last places. Address M. M., No. 910 Broadway, Purcell's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable young man as coachman; best City reference; will go to the country. Call at No. 207 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, (English,) a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; excellent references. Apply at No. 100 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PLACE as waiter in a resturant or private family. Inquire at No. 121 3d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman and wife, the man as first-class waiter, his wife as first-class cook; can procure first-class City reference; no objection to City or country. Address S. W., care of Valentine Kwitz, No. 245 6th-av., for one week.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a practical married gardener, somewhat advanced in years, either permanently or to mind a place for the Winter; a good, quiet, comfortable home more desired than high wages. Address E. J. C., seed-store, No 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a single young man, a native of England; experience as above; good City reference given. Call or address WAITER, this day, No. 27 West 37th-st.

WANTED—JOBBING GARDENING BY A gardener, within a radius of twenty-five miles of the City; is a practical gardener; good reference. Address X., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, A SITUATION to travel West for some line of goods for the trade, by one who is familiar with general hardware and has a large trade; six years with the last house. Address Post-office Box No. 385.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron in a small private family; must be a good cook, and have first-class City references. Apply on Tuesday, 13th, or Wednesday, 14th, at No. 112 East 19th-st.

DRY-GOODS SALESMEN WANTED—Those who can control first-class near-by and Western trade; desirable parties will be liberally treated with.
ADRIANCE, ROBBINS, & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; APPLY FROM 9 to 12 o'clock this day, at No. 39 East 23d-st.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Columbia.....Sat., Dec. 17	Dorian.......Wed., Dec. 14
Europa........Sat., Dec. 24	Iowa.........Wed., Dec. 21
Caledonia ....Sat., Dec. 31	Tyrian.......Wed., Dec. 28
Anglia.........Sat., Jan. 7	Britannia ..Wed., Jan. 11
Australia .....Sat., Jan. 14	Iowa........Wed., Jan. 25
India..........Sat., Jan. 21	Tyrian.......Wed., Feb. 8

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Abyssinia, Weds., Dec. 14	Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 29
Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 15	Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4
Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21	Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22	Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11
Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28	Calabria, Thursd., Jan. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris...$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Dec. 17, 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.............Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN...........Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Cap. T. W. FREEMAN. Jan. 4, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at —
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Jan. 18, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS ....Saturday, Dec. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 31.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

PEREIRE..........DAURE......SATURDAY, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Dec. 24

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60. according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Dec. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,). Dec. 15
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS...............Dec. 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Dec. 29

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips...............Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..............Wednesday, Jan. 18.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. Coit will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS. [illegible] ... cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue [illegible], near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family strictly private; location, East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, E., Box No. 129 Times Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SECOND FLOOR, SPACIOUS AND HANDSOMELY furnished, with or without private table; also, other desirable rooms, with superior board. No. 53 West 33d-st.; references.

BOARDERS WANTED—NO. 35 WEST 16th-st.; parlor floor, with choice private table and first-class attendance, for $100 per week, to a party of two or four adults.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 134 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A large third-story front room with first-class board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-ST.—A suite of four rooms, on third floor, together or separately; private table; French man cook.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 343.—A LARGE, well furnished room, with board for two at $18, or to three persons at $24 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board. Apply at No. 49 North Moore-st., corner of Hudson-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 22 Waverley-place.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 521 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

THE GREAT SALE OF JAPANESE GOODS.

The largest Invoice ever imported into the United States.

By order of Messrs. HEWLET & TORRENCE, will take place ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 15, 16, and 17, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., At MATHEWS' AUCTION-ROOMS, NO. 521 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

Among the many RARE, UNIQUE and BEAUTIFUL articles are superb silver bronzes, magnificent dressing-robes, elegant cabinets, jewel, glove, handkerchief and work boxes, ladies' secretaries, work-tables, &c. These are made of beautiful woods, inlaid with silver, suits of armor, superb fire-screens embroidered in gold and silver, elegant china vases—the finest ever imported—together with hundreds of novelties adapted to the approaching HOLIDAYS, JAPANESE JEWELRY, viz., necklaces, bracelets, ear-drops, opera and vest chains, exceedingly RICH and UNIQUE IVORY CURIOSITIES in great variety—camphor-wood tables, boxes, &c., cigar and tobacco sets, canes, bows, arrows, fish-rods, &c., &c.

The LADIES are especially invited to an inspection of these novelties. Catalogues will be ready, and the goods will be ON EXHIBITION TUESDAY, DEC. 13, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. DANL. A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS.—JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 15th and 16th, at 11 o'clock each day, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., a superb collection of paintings by American and foreign artists, embracing Faulkner's celebrated picture, THE MOUNTAIN TORRENT; Cropsey's last work, AUTUMN ON GREENWOOD LAKE; THE WOOD-GATHERERS, by Kaufman; THE PEARL NECKLACE, by Rebouet, and many fine specimens by the following artists:

JAMES M. HART,	DE HAAS,
WM. M. BROWN,	GUY,
A. F. TAIT,	WM. T. RICHARDS.
LOUIS T. LANG,	WM. HART,
BISPHAM,	JAMES FAIRMAN,

CULVERHOUSE and others.

FOREIGN,

GERTZ,	MAES,
DE NOTRE,	COOPER,
L. DE BEUL,	GIRADIN,
FORSTER,	VAN LEEMPUTIN,
VAN DIEGHAM,	KAUFMAN,

KOBBE and others.

NOW ON EXHIBITION WITH CATALOGUES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

200 barrels Almeria Grapes.
65 cases Smyrna Figs, drums and boxes.
350 boxes Sicily Lemons.
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
75 bags African Pea-nuts, shelled.
30 bags Naples Walnuts.
50 barrels Currants.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION. Clinton Hall Book-sale Rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—TUESDAY, Dec. 13, and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY of RARE and STANDARD BOOKS; valuable SCIENTIFIC WORKS; THEOLOGICAL WORKS, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

STEAM ENGINES, PUMPS, OIL-TANKS, &c., by order of the Assignee in Bankruptcy.—To be sold on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 11 A. M., on the premises lately occupied by the New-York Kerosene Oil Company, on Newtown Creek, near Greenpoint-av., one 370-horse power engine, &c., &c. Catalogues at No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Terms cash.

ALLEN B. MINER & BRO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD furniture, carpets, curtains, beds, bedding, crockery and kitchen utensils, at the private residence, No. 149 West 13th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of December, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE P. KELLY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of December, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW G. NORWOOD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF RAPHAEL FRANK.—All persons who have had any transactions with RAPHAEL FRANK, (formerly in the millinery business in the City of New-York,) are hereby requested to send to the undersigned full particulars thereof, stating the amount of goods purchased and payments made on account thereof, either to Raphael Frank or to Isaac Lowenstein, or to any other party, and the dates thereof, from Jan. 1, 1870, to the present time. By so doing they will save the trouble of being subpœnaed in relation thereto. Attest to A. BLUMENSTIEL, Attorney, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York City. ADOLPH KEISER, Assignee, No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TRUMAN MERRIFIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., before John Fitch, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1870. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c., No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

DEGRAAF AND TAYLOR,

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,

have the largest and best assorted stock in the City of PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 5, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

BILLIARD TABLES.

$300 WILL BUY A STANDARD-SIZE billiard-table complete, furnished with the celebrated catgut cushion, slate bed, &c. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre sts.

DRY GOODS.

NOW FOR MACY'S

HOLIDAY GOODS!!

We are now opening One Hundred and Eighteen Cases of GERMAN TOYS AND FANCY GOODS for the holidays.

The goods are our own direct importation now landing, and will be sold from one-quarter to one-half less than ever before in this country. For many years we have done a larger business in these goods during the Holidays, than any other house in the City. Our assortment this season is far superior to any exhibition we have ever made before. They are all ELEGANT AND FINELY FINISHED goods, selected and ordered by myself in Europe. Customers will do well to make their PURCHASES IMMEDIATELY, thereby getting the best selection of the goods which we are now receiving. You will find

A Splendid Assortment of fine DOLL-HOUSES.
A Splendid Assortment of TOY STABLES.
A Splendid Assortment of WARE-HOUSES.
A Splendid Assortment of TOY GUARD-HOUSES.
A Splendid Assortment of Toy FIRE Engine-Houses.
A Splendid Assortment of DOLL'S PARLORS.
A Splendid Assortment of DOLL'S KITCHENS.

TOY SIDE-BOARDS, WARD-ROBES, WASH-STANDS in extra fine quality.

GROCERY-STORES. BAZAARS. FLOWER-STORES.

BOXES OF CAVALRY, INFANTRY, YOUTH SOLDIERS' GAMES, PICTURE-BLOCKS, PAPER DOLLS, FINE JAPANNED CARRIAGES, SADDLE and CARRIAGE HORSES, NATURAL SKIN.

MAGNETIC BASINS, very fine, with Fountains.

BOX TOYS.

TOWNS, VILLAGES, SHEPHERDS WITH SHEEP, FARM-YARDS, MENAGERIES, MARKETS, ANIMALS, NATURAL SKIN—SWISS COTTAGES, TOY PARLOR FURNITURE, TOY KITCHEN FURNITURE, COW-HOUSES, RAILWAYS, JUGGLERS, ZOUAVES. Fine quality at very low prices.

GAMES.

LOTO, VERY FINE; also, a full assortment of every kind of imported and domestic games, NINE-PINS, COMIC FIGURES—SANTA CLAUS. ARKS,

TOILET SETS,

TOY TEA AND DINNER SETS.

CROWING AND KISSING FIGURES.

WOOLLY ANIMALS.

WOOLLY DOGS, SHEEP, CATS, RABBITS, and other animals, all sizes. SOME VERY LARGE.

TOY TOOL CHESTS.

CABRIOLETS, HORSE TEAMS, MULE TEAMS, OX TEAMS, EXPRESS WAGONS.

RAILROAD CARS, FREIGHT WAGONS, GUNS, HORSE AND CART, KNAPSACKS, SOLDIERS' CAPS.

DOLLS.

The largest assortment of FRENCH JOINTED DOLLS, dressed and undressed, ever shown in the City.

A very large assortment of GERMAN DOLLS, VERY FINE QUALITY.

The ONLY assortment of LONDON WAX DOLLS in the City. The finest made in LONDON.

We have the finest assortment of PARIS FANCY GOODS AND TOYS in the City. A full assortment of PARIS BON-BON BOXES in VELVET, SILK, SATIN and PAPER. Also, GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, WRITING-DESKS.

A fine assortment of FRENCH BRONZES, new designs, at extremely low prices. Also, BOHEMIAN VASES, TOILET SETS, BOUQUET HOLDERS, ODOR CASES, CRYSTAL VASES, GILT ORNAMENTS, PARLOR and BOUDOIR ORNAMENTS in BEAUTIFUL and ATTRACTIVE STYLES. PARIS and VIENNA FANS.

An ELEGANT assortment of REAL LACE, PEARL, IVORY and GILT FANS at POPULAR PRICES.

VIENNA LEATHER GOODS. FINE RUSSIA AND VIENNA LEATHER DRESSING-CASES, TRAVELING BAGS, PORTE-MONNAIES.

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, OPERA GLASSES, BOUQUET HOLDERS, JEWEL CASES, &c.

Also, a full assortment of SCOTCH WOOD GOODS, such as BOXES, SCISSOR CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES, NEEDLE-BOOKS, COTTON and TAPE BOXES, NAPKIN RINGS, and many new styles in Scotch Wood Goods.

TOILET ARTICLES in great variety. All the POPULAR PERFUMES, COMBS and BRUSHES in BUFFALO SHELL and IVORY, warranted first-class goods.

WOODEN GOODS.

WOODEN GOODS of every description, both ornamental and useful. Carved baskets, book-stands, wall-pockets, &c., wooden egg-stands, knives and forks, bread-plates, table-mats, and everything appropriate for WOODEN WEDDINGS.

In addition to these, our customers will find the following departments well stocked and in prime order for Fall trade.

A large and superior assortment of JET JEWELRY, GILT and FANCY JEWELRY of elegant and unique styles, such as are rarely found in this market. Also, HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. A LARGE AND SPACIOUS ADDITION. Do not fail to visit our

New Addition,

for in it you will find every description of housekeeping goods too numerous to mention.

BOOKS—PERIODICALS and TOY BOOKS. All the POPULAR BOOKS of the day. The FAVORITE MAGAZINES. All styles BIBLES and PRAYER-BOOKS. And an immense and attractive stock of JUVENILE and TOY BOOKS, at EXCEEDINGLY POPULAR PRICES.

OUR DOLL DEPARTMENT, in addition to our complete assortment of DOLLS, embraces an elegant variety of

DOLLS' ARTICLES.

The most fastidious doll can be suited with a wardrobe just like that of her mistress.

She can have a real CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWL.
She can have a real FRENCH BONNET.
She can have a real LACE HANDKERCHIEF.
She can have a real SILK PARASOL.
She can have a real pair of KID BOOTS AND GLOVES.

She can have everything that grown-up people have—a writing-desk, a glove-box, a work-box, a prayer-book, a rosary, a fan, a hair net, a waterproof cloak, a shawl-strap, an opera-hood and opera-glass, a story-book, a pair of corsets, a walking-suit, a whole suit of underclothing, a pair of stockings, a pair of garters, a port-monnaie, a round comb, a toilet outfit, a checker-board, a set of jewelry, a pack of cards, a puff-box, a fork and spoon, a looking-glass, a feather-duster, a scrubbing-brush, a bed to sleep in, and a house to live in.

Our

FOREIGN GOODS

For this season are NOW ALL HERE, and MANY OF THEM ARE STYLES WHICH CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, as they were selected and ordered from the European markets by myself during the last Spring and Summer with reference to the New-York City trade.

In addition customers will find with us a full stock of HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, SMALL WARES AND NOTIONS, SILVER WARE, DRESS TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, FELT AND STRAW GOODS, BOWS AND TIES, RIBBONS,

A splendid assortment of WORSTED PATTERNS, in every style of EMBROIDERY, for SLIPPERS, CUSHIONS, CHAIR BACKS, &c.

ALWAYS buying all our goods for CASH DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS in Europe as well as here, we are enabled to place

ALL OUR GOODS

Before the public at 25 to 50 per cent. BELOW THE USUAL MARKET PRICES. ☞ FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC, OUR STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS DURING THE HOLIDAYS, COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 12.

R. H. MACY.

14TH-ST., 13TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

ELEGANT

LACE CURTAINS.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT

LOW PRICES.

McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

Laces, Embroideries, &c.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, ROUND POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES AND EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS IN GREAT VARIETY. DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES.

Also, FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at

G. RICHMOND & CO.'S,

NO. 783 BROADWAY, BET. 9TH AND 10TH STS.

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Superb Real Lace Goods at auction prices. Also, finest quality French Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Bargains! Fifth-avenue Hotel, No. 9 West 23d-st. MAISON DE DENTELLES.

INDIA GOODS.—INDIA GOODS OF EVERY description, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 556 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT RICHARD MEARES',

6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

OPENING EVERY DAY

LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTIONS OF GOODS, SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE PRESENT SEASON AND THE HOLIDAYS, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

NOW OPENING,

150 pieces Black Silk, $1 50, $1 75 and $2, worth $1 88 to $2 50.

100 pieces Rich Black Gros Grain, $2 25 and $2 50, worth $3.

500 pieces fine Black and Colored Bonnet Velvets, $2, $2 25, $2 50.

All fine Goods, worth $3 to $4.

50 pieces 28 inches Black Cloaking Velvets, $5, $6, $8 and $10.

200 boxes Velveteens, 75c., 88c., $1 and $1 25; fine goods.

200 cartons Sash Ribbons, 75c., 85c., 95c. and $1.

500 boxes Dress Trimmings, half imported.

500 dozen Dollar Kid Gloves, every pair warranted.

500 dozen fine two-button Gloves, $1 25 and $1 38.

Hosiery and Under-garments, every make and quality.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

Corsets, Paniers, Hoop-skirts and Under-clothing in all the latest styles.

Linen-Embroidered and Lace-Trimmed Sets, fine goods, at 50c., 75c., 88c. and $1.

Choice Patterns Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Purses, Worsted Work, and 1,000 lots of other Goods, suitable for the Holidays.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

2,000 boxes Embroidered and Lace-Trimmed Linen Sets at 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c. and $1, half usual price.

3,000 dozen Lace and Embroidered Collars, trimmed with Lace, 18c., 30c., 35c., 50c.; great bargains.

Fine Vienna Leather Goods, Traveling Bags, Work, Store and Handkerchief Boxes, Purses, Necessaries, Silk Umbrellas, Work Tables, &c.,

AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

RICHARD MEARES, CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:

The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) payable monthly. The lessees shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to securing the prompt payment of the amount of rental agreed upon, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of leasing, five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within this State, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessees to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessees, and to require that the amount of security above recited shall be maintained unimpaired.

The lessees shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of this State, and shall represent a majority of the whole interest in the lease. No railroad or express company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessees, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge a higher rate for local freights over said road than the average rate charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the lessees harmless against all such bonds and coupons.

The lessees are by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road or persons having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 25th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties therein named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the bond.

The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidelings, engines, cars, &c., &c., &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati, (now in progress of construction,) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.

Copies of "An act to authorise the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office. RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

By the Governor: ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1871, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

18,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20x25 inches in size, and to weigh twenty-two pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 28x40 inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

30,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered, as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Each bidder must furnish, with his proposal, guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing LETTER BALANCES for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1871, of the following description, namely:

First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half-ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered free of all expense to the Blank Agency, Washington, D. C.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS. 120TH TO 126TH TIME of MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON as RIP VAN WINKLE.

RIP VAN WINKLE

MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

In active preparation, Bulwer's celebrated play of RICHELIEU.

YOUNG MEN'S UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE COURSE OF 1870.

MR. F. C. HARRIOT will give a series of IMPERSONATIONS from Bret Harte, "Hans Breitmann," and Dickens, AT ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV., ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 13.

Tickets at S. P. Putnam & Sons, 4th-av., near 23d-st.; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and Pond's, No. 547 Broadway.

REMEMBER YOUR OWN!!!

GRAND PATRIOTIC FAIR AND BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS, Will OPEN DEC. 15, 1870, At the SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.

Donations in aid of this charity may be forwarded to Col. G. F. HOPPER, Treasurer, Superintendent Box Department, New-York Post-office, or to the Armory, care of Executive Committee.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

GRAND CONCERT.

To celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of the illustrious Ludwig von Beethoven. SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mme. LOUISA LICHTMAY, Miss MARY KREBS, Mr. GEORGE VANDERHOFF, GRAND ORCHESTRA OF ONE HUNDRED.

HERR CARL BERGMANN..............Conductor

Price of admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra. Tickets will be sold and seats secured at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC ONLY.

The sale of tickets will be on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14; THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and SATURDAY, Dec. 17, daily, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Four tickets, with reserved seats, will be required to secure a box in the body of the house. Proscenium boxes, holding eight persons, $24; proscenium boxes, holding four persons, $12. Holders of season checks for reserved seats or boxes to the regular Philharmonic concerts and rehearsals will have preference above other purchasers to those seats for which they hold checks, provided they give notice (and produce said checks) at the box-office, Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.; on this day only. N. B.—No seats engaged or secured before Dec. 14, at 10 A. M. GEO. T. STRONG, President. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

WONDERS OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Illustrated lectures on the Arctic Regions, by Mr. J. F. BRADFORD, with an exhibition of views taken on the expedition last year of Dr. Hayes and Mr. Bradford, the artist presenting pictures twenty feet long, exhibited by a powerful oxy-hydrogen light, showing mysteries of the hitherto unknown and frozen North, at the Somerville Art Gallery, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., every EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents, reserved seats 75 cents.

LADIES' FAIR.

Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand. Opening ceremony THIS EVENING at 7 P. M. Admission, 15 cents; children, 10 cents.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF RIP VAN WINKLE.

LECTURES

A COURSE OF POPULAR LECTURES in aid of the Building Fund of the HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION will be given in the Hall corner 124th-st. and 3d-av., as follows:

THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 1870, Hon. P. T. BARNUM.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871, Rev. J. H. HARTZELL.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, Rev. Mrs. P. A. HANAFORD.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, Rev. E. C. BOLLES, Ph. D.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.; time to be announced.

Lectures commence at 8 P. M.

Course tickets, $1; single tickets, 50 cents.

May be obtained from the sextons of the several Universalist churches, and of G. E. Shattuck, No. 2,375 4th-av.; C. A. Marsh, 125th-st. and 3d-av.; S. M. Tower, No. 2,151 3d-av., and at the hall on the evenings of the lectures.

TWO LECTURES.—CHRISTMAS BENEFIT of St. Luke's Sunday-school. First lecture by Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13. Subject—*On the Wing*. Second lecture by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at St. Luke's Rooms, No. 481 Hudson-st., opposite Grove. Commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents.

PROF. DOREMUS' THIRD LECTURE, THURSDAY next, Association Hall.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 29TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

(Established A. D. 1820,)

No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,

Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.

Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES.—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, New-Jersey.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y. Boarding-school for both sexes. Term begins Jan. 3. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Circulars sent.

THE MISSES BUCKNALLS' ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

PROPOSALS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—In addition to the second division of the Canada Air Line, tenders for which are already invited to be in on 25th November, the directors of the Great Western Railway are now prepared to receive TENDERS for the THIRD OR LAST DIVISION OF THE CANADA AIR LINE, FROM SIMCOE TO CANFIELD, THIRTY MILES.

Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of Geo. Lowe Reid, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after Nov. 28, and sealed tenders marked "Tenders for Construction of Third Division Canada Air Line" must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1870. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

Chief offices, HAMILTON, Ontario, Nov. 16, 1870.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon of Jan. 11, 1871, for drilling by machinery holes for blasting, at such points as the Engineer may designate, in the tunnels and shaft at Hallett's Point, Astoria. Said holes to be from two (2) to ten (10) feet deep, more or less, and from one and three-quarters (1¾) to two (2) inches in diameter. Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered. JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, 1870, REPRODUCTION OF THE BLACK CROOK, WITH ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, One thousand new, beautiful and splendid costumes, NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC, Startling Tableaus, Processions, Marches, &c., by a corps of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MALE AND FEMALE AUXILIARIES. New and marvelous MECHANICAL CHANGES, AN EXCELLENT DRAMATIC COMPANY. EXTRA PERFORMERS OF RENOWN engaged for their various and brilliant specialties, and THE LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America.

The play is produced at an additional expense of FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE. BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Will be presented, with NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS, a comedy, in four acts, by J. Alberry, Esq., entitled COQUETTES, OR THE TWO JONESES.

Act 1st—BOAT-HOUSE AND GARDEN OF MR. MINTON'S VILLA.
Acts 2d and 3d—DRAWING-ROOM IN MR. MINTON'S VILLA.
Act 4th—GARDEN AND LAWN OF BOWLES' COTTAGE.

THE USUAL MATINEE, SATURDAY, Dec. 17, At 1½ P. M.

In active preparation, A NEW PLAY by T. W. ROBERTSON, Esq.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

BRILLIANT COMEDIES.

Tuesday, Dec. 13—Twelfth Night.
Wednesday, Dec. 14—Man and Wife.
Thursday, Dec. 15—Fernande.
Friday, Dec. 16—Twelfth Night.
Saturday, Dec. 17—Twelfth Night.
Matinee Saturday—Twelfth Night.
Monday, Dec. 19—London Assurance.
Tuesday, Dec. 20, The great local Comedy, SARATOGA! SARATOGA! Unique Scenery, Mechanism and Costumes.

MISS KATE FIELD WILL REPEAT Her NEW LECTURE ON CHARLES DICKENS, AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE, SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1870. Tickets ONE DOLLAR, (including coupon for numbered chairs.) To be had at the theatre daily from 9 till 5 o'clock.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR, FOR THE benefit of the Asylum and Hospital.

EVERY DAY, AT THE ARMORY 22D REGIMENT, West 14th-st., (Sundays excepted.)

BEST OF ALL THE FAIRS EVER HELD in this City, excluding only the Sanitary of 1864.

REBECCA AT THE WELL, FINE ART GALLERY, seventy tables with splendid display.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD VISIT IT. Open daily, 2 to 11 P. M.; Saturdays, 6 to 11 P. M.

WHY IS THE FAIR SUCH A SUCCESS? Call at the Armory, 14th-st., and see for yourselves.

STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

GRAND CONCERT of the young California Pianists, MISS EMMA AND REBECCA LAEMLEIN, assisted by MISS NULLIE PIERIS, SIGNOR LE FRANC, SIGNOR REINA, SIGNOR SUSINI.

Conductor........................ANTONIA MORA
Director..............................CARLO MORA.

Tickets, with reserved seats, $1. To be had at the principal music-stores.

CHARITY BALL.

JAN. 10, 1871, AT THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, In aid of the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, under the auspices of 400 ladies and gentlemen of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Tickets to be had of the managers and at the principal hotels.

President, Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT. Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Richard B. Connolly, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. E. B. Phelps, Mrs. Park Godwin, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. E. A. Raymond, Mrs. S. H. Wales, Mrs. D. T. Blodgett; Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Mead, Jr.; Treasurer, Mr. Henry Clews; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Raymond.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS BAZAAR

AT ARMORY HALL, BROADWAY, 6TH-AV. AND 36TH-ST., MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 13 AND 14, IN AID OF THE ANTHON MEMORIAL EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

MISS GLYN,

The great English tragedienne, will appear at STEINWAY HALL WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21. In her grand dramatic rendering of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

The sale of tickets will commence Monday, Dec. 12. Tickets $1 each, which can be procured at Steinway Hall, Rullman's Ticket Agency, No. 114 Broadway, and at F. Blume & Co.'s, No. 1,125 Broadway. Fifty cents extra will be charged for reserved seats on the night of the performance.

MR. F. C. HARRIOT'S

IMPERSONATIONS FROM BRETT HARTE, HANS BREITMAN, AND MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. ASSOCIATION HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 13.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF RIP VAN WINKLE.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—THE SMALLEST piano made; powerful tone, fine action; warranted to stand in tune better than the best square pianos. On view at STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S, No. 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. Classes for beginners constantly forming. Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

MRS. MLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d st. Send for circulars.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 2, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M. JAMES FISK, Jr., President. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT. DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M., From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M. JAMES FISK, JR., President. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 7th...2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th....7:30 A. M.
Thursday 8th.......2:30 P. M.	Friday, 9th.........8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 12th.......8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th....10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 14th. 9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th, 12:00 M.	Friday, 16th........9:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th...2:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th...12:00 M.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av. Fifth week of LES BRIGANDS. THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME. FIORELLA MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.

First and third acts.........CELINE MONTALAND
Second act.................................LEA SILLY
FIORELLA, Tuesday and Thursday evenings.
First and third acts.........................LEA SILLY
Second act..................CELINE MONTALAND
Fiorella...Saturday Matinee...CELINE MONTALAND
FIORELLA.....Saturday evening.....LEA SILLY
FRAGOLETTO—Every evening except Wednesday ELISE PERSINI
FRAGOLETTO—Wednesday evening and Saturday.
Matinee.............................SUZANNE THAL
In rehearsal.......................BARBE BLEUE

The celebrated Parisian actress and cantatrice, MLLE. AIMEE, will shortly make her debut.

NOTICE.—Saturday Evening, FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. No passes will be received.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, SHAKESPEARE'S TWELFTH NIGHT. WEDNESDAY, MAN AND WIFE, (By request.) THURSDAY, FERNANDE! FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, TWELFTH NIGHT. SATURDAY MATINEE, TWELFTH NIGHT.

NEXT WEEK THE GREAT LOCAL COMEDY, SARATOGA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY. MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME, WEE WILLIE WINKIE, EVERY EVENING. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2. WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M. THE HIT OF THE SEASON. THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, in the great burlesque of PARIS.

MATINEE PERFORMANCES Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, THE WHITE CAT, and a WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING—SATURDAY MATINEE. LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Performance commences with a Popular Farce.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY. GRAND GERMAN OPERA. Tuesday, Dec. 13—THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. Reserved seats at the box-office.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2½. EVERY NIGHT, at 8. THE GORGEOUS AMAZONIAN ENTREE. MASTERS FREDDIE and BONNIE RUNNELLS. MLLE. ROLLAND, ONLY BAREBACK EQUESTRIENNE IN THE WORLD. CHARLES FISH, CHALLENGE BAREBACK SOMERSAULT ARTIST.

In active preparation—A beautiful fairy spectacle.

POULTRY AND PET ANIMALS.

The great annual SHOW AND FAIR of the NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY Takes place on Dec. 14 to 22, at NOS. 594 AND 596 BROADWAY, BETWEEN HOUSTON AND PRINCE STS., Just above the Metropolitan Hotel. OPEN DAY, AND EVENING AFTER 7 P. M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH.

The show includes ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC POULTRY, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL, LAND AND WATER FOWLS, PIGEONS, RABBITS, CAGE BIRDS, STUFFED SPECIMENS, AND PET ANIMALS, FROM PONIES TO WHITE MICE.

INSTRUCTIVE, ENTERTAINING AND USEFUL.

Entries for exhibition only, or for sale, still received. AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, the 20th, at noon, which will include a rare lot of ENGLISH AND IRISH FOWLS, DARK AND LIGHT BRAHMAS, BUFF PARTRIDGES, WHITE AND BLACK COCHINS, COLORED and WHITE DORKINGS, HAMBURGS, GAMES, POLANDS and BANTAMS IN VARIETY, SEBASTOPOL GEESE, MANDARIN DUCKS, PIGEONS IN VARIETY, &c.

Besides, many of our own best breeders have entered superb coops for sale.

Tickets, 50 cents; children half price; season tickets, $1. To be had at the door. M. C. WELD, Corresponding Secretary, No. 27 Chatham-st., New-York.

GRAND CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF TRINITY M. E. SUNDAY-SCHOOL, TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock.

Misses HATTIE E. and ANNA R. BULKLEY, Mrs. T. JACKSON, Signor G. TAMARO, Mr. DAVID SIMMS, Mr. S. GILMORE PLUMB.

Conductor...................Signor M. LAFUENTES

Tickets 50 cents.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF RIP VAN WINKLE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Fourth Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures. Now open daily until dusk, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS. Galleries, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,

NO. 114 BROADWAY. RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Trains leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches accompany the 11 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Hornellsville, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. at 3:15 P. M.,) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Otisville and Way at *7:30 A. M. (23d-st., 7:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 8:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre Train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street Depot, at 6:45, 9:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *1,45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 6:45, 10 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M., and 12:45, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M. and 1, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1:00, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5:00, and †6:30 P. M., and Saturday only †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; Nos. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner 125th-street and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Ag't.

DEC. 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Fall and Winter Arrangement. Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.

The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Its Extent, Causes and Probable Consequences.

Tales that Have Been Told and the Truth—The Result of the Long Strike of Last Year—Position of the Miners—Effect of the Strike on the Price of Coal.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WILKESBARRE, Monday, Dec. 12, 1870.

Talking just now with an intelligent gentleman of long experience in mining matters, he said, in reference to newspaper accounts of the periodic coal troubles: "There never was but one just and full statement of this question, and that appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES, in a letter detailing a conversation with JOHN PARKER, then President of the union." My self-pride was only a little flattered by the encomium, for although I had written the letter praised, I had also written scores of others on the same subject, and it was not altogether pleasant to find a competent judge declaring futile all these efforts to unravel the enigma presented by these blackened hills. But a journalist anxious to tell the whole and exact truth of a matter so interesting to millions of people, as coal production, has the consolation of knowing, if he fails, that to find the truth is an almost impossible task. It has always been the case when a suspension of mining was impending or consummated that the waning interests eagerly pushed forward their justifications until it was difficult to choose the right from the jargon of assertion. This was never so true as now when a suspension has suddenly come in an unexpected quarter, to the complete demolishment of very many favorite theories. That Schuylkill miners should strike seemed entirely natural; but that the Lackawanna men, who had so often braved their brothers in their determination to continue production under all possible circumstances, should abandon it at a moment so unopportune for themselves as the present, was amazing enough to almost account for the idiocy with which the event has been treated. Never before has so many absurd statements been made respecting a coal mine, and made so brazenly and positively as to find many believers. On this occasion falsehood has abandoned the seven league boots, and travels from point to point by express trains, and having some days the start, there is not the least possible chance that truth will ever overtake him. Nevertheless, it is worth while to make the effort.

THE SUSPENSION OF MINING.

The suspension has by no means yet gained the gigantic proportions it was asserted some days ago to have attained. Instead of involving six counties and hundreds of collieries, it is yet confined to a portion of one county, (Luzerne,) and the mines of the three companies known as the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, or, as they are called in the coal regions, "the great corporations." In Schuylkill, Carbon, Columbia, Dauphin and Northumberland Counties, the mines are yet being worked, or, as is the case at some few, operations are suspended for lack of orders, and not from any action of the miners. These, in fact, are so far from desiring suspension that they seek work with an avidity rare at anytime, and somewhat extraordinary under present circumstances. As an additional means of giving magnitude to an event sufficiently alarming without exaggeration, the number of miners in the various localities have been multiplied in the handling of the Falstaffs who have just scoured the counties with the amazing rapidity of the men in buckram. It sounded grave to proclaim that ruin stared the City of Scranton in the face, because thirty thousand men were on a strike. If the last statement had been true it would have more than justified the former, for Scranton has but thirty-six thousand population, and it requires no very profound knowledge of political economy to comprehend that any community is in a bad way when five-sixths of it become, and threaten to remain, non-producers. But the last statement was nowhere near the truth, for the mining population of Scranton at the outside is not more than two thousand five hundred. It will be remembered that the vote by which suspension was declared by the Monday meeting was 1,000 to 600, and any one knowing the miners is aware that such an occasion would call out more than half of them. The same gross exaggerations have been perpetrated as to other localities, until the total mining population of the six counties has been swelled to about one hundred and fifty thousand, which is nearly four times the actual number, if miners and mine-laborers alone are included. Last year it was claimed that the Miners' Union had a membership of thirty thousand, and, as the men of the three great corporations were not included, the total of the miners and laborers was then about forty thousand in the entire anthracite fields. Since then there has been some increase by emigration, attracted by high wages and the generally prosperous condition of the industry, so that now there may be 5,000 or 8,000 more. In the entire anthracite fields there are about 400 mines, of which number 130 are in the Lackawanna region, and the strike has yet extended to less than half of these. It will, therefore, be seen by these figures that, while the suspension is sufficiently extensive to be quite alarming, it is very far from the colossal proportions which have been ascribed to it. Scarcely more than a sixth of the mines are unworked because of it, and not more than quarter of the mines and laborers are idle as its consequence.

THE REAL CAUSE OF SUSPENSION.

The cause of the suspension is almost as palpable as its extent. Reduced to the fewest possible words, it can be stated in four—*prices are too low*. In order that three overgrown corporations may successfully emulate Mr. Rogue Riderhood, some sixty coal mines are deserted, and ten thousand men are doing nothing but eating their way to beggary. I have tried very hard to arrive at a conclusion, which would not so completely demolish pet theories long entertained, but the facts are too flinty for manipulation. To thoroughly understand the present crisis a brief retrospect is necessary. Everybody remembers the long strike of 1869 for the "basis," which began in Schuylkill in April, and, extending over the whole region early in May, closed with the horror of Avondale in September, in the upper fields, but some weeks before that date in the Schuylkill and Lehigh fields, so that the average duration of the strike was four months. In the lower fields it accomplished its object, and when the men resumed work it was upon terms which, to a certain extent, made them partners with the owners, as they were paid a certain sum on a minimum market price for coal arbitrarily fixed, and a per cent. on all advance. With the exception of a slight disturbance at the end of the year, when the minimum rate was to be fixed anew, this pacification has endured until now, and yet continues, although for the greater part of the time coal has been below the minimum, and the men more poorly paid than ever before. In the upper fields, controlled by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the strike had no defined object, was less general, and although the men apparently came out of it in better guise than their more southern brethren, it ended with a truce, rather than a peace. The men of the Pennsylvania Coal Company did not suspend at all, as an arrangement was made between them and the Company by which they were to be paid, at whatever rate should be ultimately fixed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. That corporation, then as now the Titan of the coal trade, resisted all overtures for a "basis," and were so ready to do anything rather than admit the principle that in the end they made a great sacrifice to avoid it. During 1867 and 1868, and up to the time of the strike in 1869, the Company had paid eighty-six cents per car for mining, and becoming tired of a suspension of production, which left their yards to the rats, and their railroads to the snakes, they finally swooped down upon their miners with the irresistible offer of an advance of forty-five cents per car, which was, of course, accepted, and the rattle of breakers was heard again in every part of the coal-fields. Under that arrangement production continued without interruption in the Lackawanna region from September, 1869, until Monday last, and, with some unimportant exceptions, in all the other fields under the basis.

THE BUGBEAR "SMALL PROFITS."

The natural result was an overstocked market, and a decline in prices so great that anthracite ceased to be an article of luxury beyond the reach of the [illegible] classes crowded into the [illegible] of the sea-board. It did not need the [illegible] of this year to demonstrate that the steady production of the mines now opened, even to the limited extent permitted by the Miners' Union, would more than supply the markets yet developed, and the unbearable calamity of a very moderate profit stared every operator in the face from the beginning of the year, while the same [illegible] kept the veracious middle-men of New-York in constant dread. Everybody had become so accustomed to a huge profit that nobody was satisfied when the trade settled down upon a normal basis, and afforded only a fair business margin. That anything worse than this has yet overtaken any operator, I have yet to learn. It is, indeed, claimed for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, that coal yarded at Elizabethport costs it $4 60 per ton, and the average price obtained at the last auction sale being only $3 99½, we are triumphantly asked to find the profit. But the Company omits to state that $2 60 of the $4 60 is for transportation, a large part of which is profit, and nearly all of which accrues to the Company, which owns a railroad nearly to the point of delivery. When this fact is cited, the adherents of the Company fall back upon their reserves, and declare with seeming confidence, "Well, we don't make anything anyhow." This is the utmost that I have heard any operator claim, and it is evident to any dispassionate observer on the ground that they can make no greater without instant detection of its falsity. Mine-owners are merely men working for the largest possible interest upon the millions they have invested in one of the chief industries of the Continent, and they are men of such sterling sense that they have not undertaken to convince anybody that they have worked at an actual loss. The plain inference is, that low as coal has been, it has paid everybody concerned a fair percentage during a period of unprecedented good fortune to consumers, and to at least a portion of the miners.

WAS THE STRIKE FORCED?

There was no immediate prospect that matters were to become much worse for the operators. The last auction sale indicated indeed a further decline, but the prices obtained entailed no actual loss upon the Company, and it was had at a time when trade was unusually dull as a consequence of the remarkably open season. It was impossible to suppose that such weather would last long, and it was reasonable to believe that the icy grip of Winter closing upon the cities before another month, a healthy and moderate advance would be obtained at the next sale. But the Company not waiting to see if its pockets could not be saved without robbing the poor by convulsing the market, hastened to inflict upon the public the penalty due to its blunder in paying such extraordinary rates for mining. It reserves at all auction sales the right to refuse delivery if a strike ensues during the month or the lines of transportation become closed, and almost simultaneously with its last sale, it nullified it by an act which was sure to produce a strike. It is of course impossible to assert as a matter of ascertained fact that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company intended or desired to produce a strike, when it suddenly, and upon a falling market, cut the wages of its operatives down as largely and with as little discretion as it had before raised them. To cut a miner down from $1 31 per car to eighty-six cents, without warning and all at once, may mean nothing more than appears on the face, but it looks suspicious enough to warrant the application of WARWICK's logic on good Duke HUMPHREY's murder. It is at least certain that the Company has been swift to take advantage of the act of its operatives. Among other truths beyond human reach is the amount of coal the Company has on hand, but there are many estimates by persons who have opportunities for approximating the fact, none of which are below 200,000 tons. It is known that the production of the Company during the eleven concluded months of this year was 2,191,239 tons, while during the same period of 1869 it was 1,420,830, which gives an excess of 770,409 for the present year. The excess of the Delaware and Hudson is 200,000, and of the Pennsylvania half as much. There is little doubt that the greater part of the excess in each case is in the hands of the Companies as a surplus, and it is plain where their interest lies. Suspension invariably produces a large advance in prices, and these Companies are confronted with the agreeable task of taking it on coal, which, without suspension, would not sell for so much by probably two dollars per ton. Still I am careful not to say that the act of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western in making the aggravating reduction was a cunning device to produce the compensative suspension, for the very good reason that I have no proof of it.

THE EFFECT OF SUSPENSION.

The effect of the suspension on the public and on the Companies can be gathered from what has been said, but when the miners are considered, an entirely new phase is approached. I find a great change in the condition and in some respects in the characteristics of the miners since last year, especially in the section thus far involved in the strike. The season has been one of unusual prosperity, and they have learned wisdom from former adversity and become more thrifty than they were. Around Scranton and Wilkesbarre they have purchased many lots of land and built many substantial and comfortable dwellings; while it is not disputed that nearly all of them are in some way forehanded with the world to an unusual extent. They are also more enlightened than they were, not only as to their rights and duties, but in general knowledge. While their cottages give evidence of increased wealth, their demeanor shows an increased capacity to enjoy it. That these men thus garnered from the large pay of the last fifteen months, was much to their credit; nor was it unnatural that they should instantly resent, even to the extremity of a strike, the attempt to put them back to the comparatively scanty wages of the previous year. At seven cars per day at $1 31, each miner has been making $9 17 per day, out of which he paid his laborer, and for his powder, oil, and other articles used in mining. The articles used cost $1 per day, and the laborer $2 50 to $3, which left the miner a very considerable remuneration. At eighty-six cents per car, it will be easily seen, the net result would be very much less, for although the pay of laborers would be proportionately reduced, the cost of articles could remain the same. It is not surprising, then, that a return to that result was resolutely resisted. Through a fault of the Companies the miners had become educated to something so much better, that their acquiescence in rates which were formerly satisfactory, could hardly have been expected by any one. They, of course, being miners, did not stop to consider the homely adage that "half a loaf is better than no bread," but, in answer to the reduction, rushed out of the mines without knowing or caring whether the idleness which began that moment was to continue for months, and until it had wasted the accumulation of months of toil. That it will have this effect is just now more than probable. There are no present indications of either side giving way, and it is generally asserted and believed that the strike, to the extent it has now attained, will last for several weeks. This belief is based on the opinion that the Companies cannot afford to give way, and that the men will not. If it does last any considerable length of time the effect upon the miners must be equally calamitous as upon the general public. The accumulated fruits of more than a year of uninterrupted industry will be swept away, in a large measure, by the weeks of idleness, and the miners, as a whole, will be as poor as before. It is assumed that they will be compelled to idleness, because thus far they have met with little sympathy from their brethren yet at work in the lower fields. Those of them who have applied for work in the mines at and below Wilkesbarre, have been hooted away by the miners, as a return for the refusal of the Company men to join heartily in the "basis" strike of 1869; and moved by the same spirit, the *Anthracite Monitor* of the present week (which is the official organ of the Miners' Union) gives the strikers the cold shoulder, and reminds them somewhat bitterly of the past.

PROBABLE RESULT OF THE STRIKE.

A probable result of the strike is the consolidation and strengthening of the Miners' Union by means of the strikers. They have offered to go into the Union, of which some were never members, and from which the others have been long estranged, provided the General Council will order a suspension throughout the anthracite region, by which it is hoped that the market will be soon depleted, prices raised, and the operators ready to resume on any terms the miners may offer. The Union is already possessed of vast power, but it is extremely probable that it will seek the great addition to be gained by this large accession of membership and territory. Acting through a general council, where each member represents a thousand miners, its edicts are obeyed without question by all its members. If it says there must be a suspension, there will be one, notwithstanding the fact that no miner in all the lower fields has a grievance which he desires to redress in that way. The Council is to meet at Hazleton some time this week, when this question will be decided. Until then it is impossible to say what will be the end of the last folly of the coal-fields.

E. C.

THE CRISPINS' STRIKE.

Some of the Manufacturers Partially Giving In—The Connors Alleged Assault Case.

The only new feature that was yesterday developed in the Crispins' strike is an offer made by Mr. BURT, of Park-row, to pay the team men the old wages, against the threatened reduction of which they struck. It is probable that these men will go to work today, as by doing so they would not violate the laws of the Crispin Order, or tend to bring the strike of the other classes of workmen to a close. The Striking Committee met last evening in the Tenth Ward Hotel and paid a number of the strikers, who, on account of the large crowd on Saturday night, could not get the week's wages which the Society allows them. The Committee have notified 370 lodges in the States and Canada, and have received money from almost all, and communications encouraging them to persevere in the strike. In regard to money, the Crispins say that they can hold out for twelve months, and that they will not give in to any reduction. They deny the reports in some of the evening papers of yesterday, that some of the strikers have gone to work at the reduced wages. On Saturday afternoon DAVID CONNORS, the Secretary of a Brooklyn Lodge, was arrested, on the complaint of MORROW BROS., Warren-street, who charged him with intimidating non-society men from going to work for them. He was brought up at the Tombs, before Judge HOGAN, yesterday, and was discharged, as there was no evidence against him. A reporter from the TIMES had an interview with CONNORS last evening, when he gave the following account of his arrest and the result: He was detailed as sentinel to watch around the door of Messrs. MORROW's shop, and inform the men, who, from seeing the advertisement in the papers for employes, might be going in, of the strike and its cause. While standing in a hallway, next door to Messrs. MORROW's, he saw a man whom he believed to be a Crispin going in, and went up to speak to him. One of the MORROW BROS., in whose shop CONNORS worked, came out, and called the man to him, and questioned him as to what CONNORS had said to him. CONNORS called the man back again, and he went to him, whereupon Mr. MORROW gave him in charge of an officer. When the prisoner was arraigned yesterday, the man to whom he had spoken did not appear in Court, and consequently CONNORS was discharged.

Mr. MORROW asked that the prisoner be held until he (Mr. MORROW) could secure the presence of the man toward whom it was alleged CONNORS had used intimidating language, and procure other witnesses. This Justice HOGAN refused to do, remarking that he would hold no man until a complainant, who had no evidence against the prisoner, could hunt over the City for it.

The Crispins state that they will on no account resort to physical force, as they believe they have moral force enough to achieve their purpose. They deny the truth of the report that some of the shops on strike are filled up with non-society men, and will renew full operations to-day.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A meeting, under the auspices of the Reform League, will be held at the Cooper Institute (Room No. 24) this evening, at 8 o'clock, in behalf of Indian civilization. Addresses will be delivered by Col. S. F. TAPPAN, (of Colorado,) of the United States Indian Commission; THOMAS FOULKE, of the Society of Friends, who has recently visited the Indian tribes; A. M. POWELL, editor of the *National Standard*, and others. Cards of admission, free, may be obtained at the office of the Cooper Institute.

The Commissioners referred to in our Washington correspondence of yesterday, who have been directed to examine into the method by which an imitation article of imported wines is manufactured, are now in the City. They are to decide whatever the so-called champagnes which are made from California and light imported wines charged with carbonic acid gas are to be considered champagne on which no tax is imposed, or whether they are imitations and as such liable to a tax of fifty cents per quart. If the Commissioners decide that they are imitations the mixtures will, it is said, be forced from the market. The gentlemen charged with this important duty are Judge A. N. LEWIS, of Washington, and Supervisor SILAS B. DUTCHER, of this City. The importers of the light wines used in the mixture claim that the introduction of carbonic acid gas does not constitute an imitation, but makes in every respect a genuine sparkling champagne.

The Board of Coroners was reorganized yesterday for the ensuing term. Dr. WM. SCHIRMER was re-elected to the position of President, and Coroner NELSON W. YOUNG was given the new position of Vice-President. Mr. JOHN TOAL will be continued as Clerk to the Board, and Dr. JOHN BEACH will remain as a deputy with Coroner HERMANN. Dr. MARSH, of the Centre-street Hospital, will be deputy to Coronor YOUNG. Drs. WOOSTER BEACH and CUSHMAN will continue as deputies to Coroners KEENAN and SCHIRMER. JOHN HEALY will, of couse, remain as messenger, his appointment coming from the Board of Supervisors.

The denizens of Sixth-avenue, Carmine and adjacent streets were somewhat surprised to find that on applying the lighted match to the gas-burners, last evening, the result was not illumination, but only a continuation of the darkness. It relieved the feelings of each, however, to find that his neighbor was in a similar plight. A rush was made for the places where candles are vended, and regiments of them did service in glass bottles. The scene amused the youth of the vicinity, while older people picked their way through the streets as if afraid of stepping on some death-dealing torpedo. The cause of all this inconvenience was the bursting of one of the mains.

The brig *T. B. A. Pitt*, from Bermuda, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought Capt. CENTER, the mate and six seamen of the schooner *Julia Parson*, of Gloucester, Mass., abandoned Nov. 20, latitude 28°, longitude 60°, on a voyage from Surinam for Boston, having experienced a heavy north-east gale, lasting three days, during which she lost rudder, bowsprit, and sprung aleak; the pumps gave out. The Captain of the *Julia Parson* fell in with the schooner *George Brown*, of and for Bermuda. The Captain decided to abandon her, and transferred the crew, with part of their effects, on board of the *Brown*.

On Saturday evening an old man named JAMES DOWLING, residing at No. 774 Second-avenue, while passing along at the foot of Thirty-sixth-street, East River, was knocked down by STEPHEN TERHUNE, aged eighteen years, and robbed of $8 by two others, named JOHN HURLEY and WILLIAM RIELLY, aged fifteen years. The young highwaymen were brought up at Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and TERHUNE and HURLEY were committed to answer without bail, and RIELLY was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

In the case of HENRY OHLDORF vs. HIRAM C. BEMUR, tried in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to recover damages for an assault by the defendant on the plaintiff's son, the jury found for the defendant. The son of plaintiff slapped the daughter of defendant in the face with his hat, and thereupon the defendant cuffed and kicked the boy. Plaintiff claimed that his boy was cuffed and kicked to an unreasonable extent. The jury decided that under the circumstances the cuffing and kicking was not unreasonable in quantity.

The Bethlehem Chapel, situated in Ninth-avenue, between Eighty second and Eighty-third streets, will be opened for divine service on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M. This chapel has been erected by the contributions of a few benevolent persons of this City. It is designed as a place of worship for the hitherto neglected German inhabitants of that vicinity, and is under the charge of the missionary Rev. FREDERICK OERTEL.

A grand concert will be given by the Park Industrial School, (of the Children's Aid Society,) at the Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, this evening, to raise funds for a Mothers' Employment Society. Mr. Jas. M. Smith, Prof. Breur, Mr. Thos. Moore, Mr. Wm. C. Hanna, Mr. Thos. P. Pascall, Mrs. M. M. Stevens and Mrs. C. G. Barton have volunteered to assist. The occasion promises to be a most delightful one.

The chess department of the Café International has been placed by Mr. LIEDERS, the proprietor of the establishment, under the care and sole direction of Capt. MACKENZIE, under whose able management the number of visitors to the chess-rooms is constantly increasing. The Captain can be found there both day and evening, and his beautiful and scientific play is the centre of attraction to chess-players.

Mrs. CATHARINE RAMSEY, a native of Ireland, aged forty years, committed suicide, yesterday, at her residence, No. 67 King-street, by swallowing a large dose of laudanum. The motive of the deceased was not elicited yesterday, owing to the reticence of the family. An inquest will be held today.

JONATHAN H. CARPENTER, the Third-avenue car conductor who was arrested last week for bigamy on the complaint of a Mrs. CARPENTER, who professed to be his wife, was yesterday discharged by Justice BIXBY, the woman stating that she was mistaken in saying he was her husband.

Detective EUSTACE, yesterday, arrested WM. DAY alias "Big Mouth Scotty," a well-known pickpocket, in the Church of the Dominicans, at Lexington-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, and found beside him several empty pocket-books. Justice BIXBY committed the thief.

A lecture will be delivered by ELEANOR KIRK, (Nellie Ames,) author of *Up Broadway*, to-morrow evening, at Library Hall, Newark, as a preliminary to her regular lyceum lectures. The subject, "Why I Want to Vote," will be treated from the point of view of the drunkard's wife.

CHARLES PETERSON, CHARLES THOMPSON and WM. JOHNSON, sailors belonging to the ship *Shatemuc*, were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury by Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, on a charge of creating a revolt on the vessel.

The investigation in the case of JOHN JAMES, the engineer who was killed by a collision of the steam-ships *Champion* and *Isaac Bell*, off Barnegat, on the 6th inst., will be held today by Coroner FLYNN.

JAMES LEAHY, aged twenty-eight, of No. 59 West-street, fell off Pier No. 9 North River, yesterday, and was drowned before aid could be extended. The body was subsequently recovered, and Coroner FLYNN notified.

Yesterday afternoon the Department of Public Parks opened proposals for a very large number of street improvements. No awards were made at that time, but there will be in a few days.

The new fire badges are ready, and will be issued on the 15th inst. After the 20th inst. the old ones will not be recognized by the Police or firemen.

BROOKLYN.

JAMES McGRATH, residing at No. 298 Hicks-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of arson preferred by the Fire-Marshal, who found that the house of the accused was set on fire by him on Sunday night by his dropping a lighted cigar upon the bed. It was, however, shown before Justice WALSH that the defendant was under the influence of liquor at the time, and did not know what he was about. He was therefore discharged.

JAMES CONNER got a verdict in the City Court yesterday for $250 against JOHN KEARNEY, of No. 141 Hudson-avenue, who, by introducing gas to his premises through a portion of the dwelling occupied by the plaintiff, injured the house and affected the health of his family deleteriously to the extent named.

At a late hour on Sunday night FRANCIS KENNINGTON, aged four years, died at the residence of his parents, No. 505 Middle-street, from injuries received by falling into a tub of boiling water.

During the past week there were 530 persons vaccinated in the Sixteenth Ward by Sanitary Inspector HOWE.

LONG ISLAND.

On Sunday night a colored man named JOHN ROBINSON broke into the house of Mrs. DURELL, in Jamaica. While he was effecting an entrance through a window in the rear of the house, the lady awoke and escaped by the front door. ROBINSON was shortly after arrested by Officer SNEDEKER, and on his person was found a razor. He had previously had a difficulty with the lady, and it is supposed he meditated violence. On the same night ROBINSON assaulted a young man named ROBERT THOMAS, and bit a piece of flesh from his cheek and a piece from his arm.

A few months since a band of young burglars was discovered in Hunter's Point, whose operations extended through the villages of Queens County. None of the members were over twenty years of age. They were arrested, and a part whose friends were not influential, were bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury. Since then, and until Saturday night, nothing more has been heard from these young rascals. About 11 o'clock on the night in question the cries of a woman in distress attracted the attention of two of the watchmen of the Long Island Railroad. On proceeding toward the spot from whence the sound came, they discovered a number of young rascals attempting an outrage upon a young lady. The watchmen attempting to interfere, one of the boys drew a revolver and threatened their life. The watchmen immediately procured additional assistance and rescued the lady, who proved to be the wife of a prominent resident of the Point who had been belated in Brooklyn. Yesterday a number of arrests were made, but the leader is still at large. JOHN and MICHAEL CARR, MORGAN BLISLAN and JAMES QUIGLEY, have been identified. The matter has caused great excitement in Long Island City, and the young criminals will not probably escape justice as readily as before.

CHARLES JACKSON, a colored youth from twelve to fourteen years of age, was arrested yesterday, at Flushing, charged by Mr. LINDSLEY, his employer, with robbing the mail. It seems the lad had been accustomed to bring the letters from the Post-office, and opened a letter intrusted to him, which contained money. The boy claims that part of the letters were opened by the servant girl. The trial has not yet taken place.

Rev. Mr. SHELAND, formerly of Mount Kisco, Westchester County, has accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church of Southampton, and will immediately enter upon his labors.

NEW-JERSEY.

One hundred and fifty workmen have been discharged from the sleeping-coach department of the Erie Railway Company's works at Jersey City. The sleeping-coach company intend removing their works to Elmira, and working them separately from the railway company. All the employes in the Company's shops on Long Dock have been placed upon eight hours' time until further notice. It is said that the Company has not money enough to pay the men for a longer time, and that there is to be a considerable reduction in expenses.

The Midland Railroad Company has completed the purchase of the Weehawken Ferry property, including the company's charter, ships and boats, and 2,000 feet of water-front, comprising altogether fifty acres of land. The terminus of the road will be at Weehawken when all the arrangements are completed, the company running an extra boat to down-town landings, until which time they will, however, run their cars over the tracks of the New-Jersey Railroad, probably commencing in June next. They will continue to use the facilities afforded by the New-Jersey until they shall have constructed the tunnel contemplated through the Palisades.

The funeral of OBADIAH DAVIS, a colored man, formerly living in Camden, was attended, on Sunday, by a large concourse of citizens. The funeral was one of the largest that ever took place in that city. The Masonic and Odd-fellows' lodges of Camden and adjoining towns turned out in regalia. The deceased was the first colored delegate ever admitted to a political Convention in Camden, and was highly respected by both white and colored citizens.

On Sunday morning a young man named JAMES BARRY was so badly burned at the switch-tender's house at the Washington-street Railroad crossing, New-Brunswick, as to cause his death. The switch-tender, on going away on Saturday night, locked up the house, and BARRY, who was intoxicated, attempted to enter the window for some purpose. In doing so he overthrew the stove, and, setting fire to the building, was fatally burned.

The Amicable Insurance Company of New-York, which had an insurance of $12,000 on the life of O'ILGEN, who died a few weeks since under suspicious circumstances on Canal-street, Newark, have brought the matter before the authorities, and an inquest is being held.

On Saturday evening two buildings on Linden-street, Camden, fell and were entirely demolished. The falling was caused by the foundations having been undermined by the excavation of a sewer. No persons were injured.

The bank account of Jersey City has been overdrawn to the amount of $152,000.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The following army officers have been honorably discharged at their own request: Capt. Walter O. Lattimere, Nineteenth Infantry; First-Lieuts. J. W. Thomas, Third Infantry, and J. W. Dicinson and Geo. M. Fleming, unassigned: First-Lieut. Chas. M. Edwards, Tenth Infantry, is ordered before the Retiring Board; First-Lieut. Mellville R. Loucks is mustered out of service under the tenth section of the act of July, 1870; Lieut.-Commander E. Dichman, U. S. N., has resigned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 10.—American Securities and Stocks were quiet during the day. The course of the market is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92	92
Consols for account	92⅛	92⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	88⅝	88⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865 old	88	88⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	90⅛	90¼
United States 10-40s	87¼	87¾
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	111	111
Erie Railroad Shares	20	20
Atlantic & Great West. R. R. Shares	27⅛	27⅛

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—1½ P. M.—COTTON opened and closed dull; Middling Uplands opened at 8⅛d.@8¼d., and closed at 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans opened at 8⅜d., and closed at 8⅜d.@8½d.; the sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 9th instant, since the last report, were 500 bales. BREADSTUFFS closed firmer. PEAS, 39s.

LONDON, Dec. 10—11½ A. M.—SUGAR to arrive easier.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras dull and nominal. WHEAT very dull; No. 2, $1 05; during the afternoon fairly active at $1 05@$1 05¼ for No. 2. CORN quiet and firm at 43¼c. for New; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS quiet and firmer at 38½c. for fresh receipts of No. 2. RYE dull and firm at 67½c.@68c. for No. 2. BARLEY steady at 73c. HIGHWINES firm at 85c.@86c., iron-bound. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess PORK, $18 37½@$18 50. LARD, 11½c. Green HAMS, 10c. SHOULDERS, 6¾c., loose. Dressed HOGS lower, at $7 for light and heavy. Live HOGS easier at $5 90@$6 25. CATTLE moderately active at $2 75@$6 25. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 13,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,600 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 15½c.; do. Gulf, 16c. CLOVER-SEED in good demand at 11c. ₱ lb. TIMOTHY held at $5 25. FLAX-SEED at $2 10. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $25. FLOUR very quiet; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extra do., $4 75@$5 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 75@$6 25; Pennsylvania do., $6@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $6@$6 75; Fancy, $7 25@$7 75. WHEAT in good demand for Prime, other grades not wanted; Indiana Red at $1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio, $1 37@$1 40; White, $1 55@$1 60. RYE steady at 93c. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS steady; State, 53c.@55c.; Western, 55c.@56c. PROVISIONS neglected. Mess PORK, $20 50@$21. LARD, 13c.@13½c. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged; Iron, 91c.@92c.; Wood, 90c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Spring Chicago, $1 10; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 28. CORN steady at 43½c.@46c. for Mixed in bulk; 46c.@48c. for Yellow. OATS firm at 43c.@45c. in sacks. BARLEY dull; No. 3 Spring, 65c. RYE firm at 75c. TOBACCO—Nothing done. HEMP lower; $1 40@$1 75 for new Undressed. BAGGING, 28c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $19@$19 25. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c. BACON—Clear Sides lower; sales at 14¼c. LARD better; sales at 11¾c.@12¼c. HIGHWINES higher; sales at 88c. HOGS steady at $6@$6 25. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—FLOUR steady and unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales 1,400 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35. CORN dull; sales 1,100 bushels at 81c. OATS quiet; Western held at 57½c.@58c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 80 for bolted, $1 70 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $25, and Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c., and to Albany, 50c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 80; to New-York, $5 80; to Albany, — ₱ ton.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—COTTON dull and unsettled. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN quiet and unchanged. RYE dull and drooping; quoted at 83c.@85c. OATS dull and drooping; No 2 at 38c.@46c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK unsettled. LARD dull and unsettled at 11¼c.@11½c. Bulk MEATS nominal; asking 7c. for Shoulders; 10c.@10½c. for Sides; concessions are necessary to sell. BACON dull; asking 11c. for Shoulders; 13½c.@14c. for Sides. Live HOGS dull and lower at $6@$6 20; receipts, 12,000 head. TOBACCO steady, with a moderate demand. WHISKY in fair demand and higher at 87c.@88.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—COTTON less active and prices lower; Middling, 14½c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 100 bales; coastwise, 780 bales; total, 880 bales; exports coastwise, 465 bales; stock, 10,300 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; Choice White, $1 70@$1 85; Fair to Prime, $1 30@$1 60; Prime to Choice Red, $1 55@$1 60; Fair to Good, $1 30@$1 50; Common, $1 15@$1 25; Ohio and Indiana, $1 38@$1 40. CORN brisk; White better at 73c.; Yellow, 73c. RYE, 75c.@85c. OATS, 50c.@53c. PROVISIONS dull nominally. Mess PORK, $21 50. BACON—Clear Rib, 14c.; Shoulders, 13c.; Hams, 19c. LARD, 13½c. WHISKY held at 93c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—WHEAT—Little inquiry; fair supply offering. RYE quiet; no sales. CORN—Large supply; demand limited; market favors buyers; sales round Yellow, in lots, at 77c.@79c. BARLEY quiet; large supply offering; sales, six cars No. 2 two-rowed, delivered in Schenectady, at 80c.; one car No. 2 six-rowed, here, at 92c., and 200 bags Extra do. at 93c. OATS dull, with sales of 400 bushels Western, in store, at 59c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—FLOUR firm; Extra Spring, $4 75@$4 90. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 05¾@$1 06. OATS easier; No. 2 at 43¼c. CORN dull and unchanged. RYE steady; sales No. 1 at 71c. BARLEY dull and nominal. Mess PORK held at $18. Dressed HOGS lower; sales at $7 12½. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—FLOUR—Superfine $5 20; Double Extra $5 50@$5 60; Treble $5 75@$6. PORK scarce and firm; Mess $22 75@$23. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib, 16½c. Sugar-cured HAMS 19c.@24c. LARD dull and lower; tierce, 12¾c.@13c.; keg, 14¼c.@14¾. SUGAR—Prime, 10c.@10½c. MOLASSES—Rectified, 95c.@$1 02. COFFEE, 17¼c.@17½c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120; New-York Sight, ¼ discount. GOLD, 110¾.

TOLEDO, Dec. 12.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Full prices asked; no demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 25; No. 2, $1 19. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1, 44c.; No. 2, 42½c. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,900 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—TOBACCO—Sales, 36 hhds., at $4 75@$6 50 for common trash to good Lugs, $6 75@$11 50 for Low to Medium Leaf. BAGGING firm; Hemp and Flax, 27c.@28c. COTTON heavy; sales at 14c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. HOGS weak. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. WHISKY, 87c.@88c.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—In store and afloat—Official statement made up to Dec. 8. The variation is but slight since: 876,000 bushels Wheat, 198,000 bushels Corn, 218,000 bushels Oats, 67,000 bushels Rye, 312,000 bushels Barley, 4,800 bushels Peas, 27,500 bushels Rye Malt. Market dull, heavy and unchanged. No sales reported.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—COTTON active at full prices; Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; sales, 6,900 bales; net receipts, 12,586 bales; coastwise, 1,064 bales; total, 13,650 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,153 bales to Amsterdam; coastwise, 2,395 bales; stock, 147,531 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 12.—COTTON dull at 13½c.; receipts, 5,710 bales; shipments, 4,475 bales. FLOUR dull at $4 75@$6 25. CORN dull at 65c. OATS panicky. PORK—No demand. LARD dull at 13c.@14½c. Bulk SHOULDERS, 8c. Bulk SIDES, 10c.@11c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 12.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet and lower at 42½c. RESIN quiet and steady; sales of No. 2 at $1 62½@$1 75. Crude TURPENTINE and TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 13¾c.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12.—COTTON in good demand and unchanged; Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; sales, 800; net receipts, 2,853 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,039 bales; coastwise, 1,774 bales; stock, 29,072 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14⅛c.; sales, 2,200 bales; net receipts, 5,312 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,026 bales; coastwise, 4,018 bales; stock, 75,660 bales.

DETROIT, Dec. 12.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm and scarce; sales of No. 1 at $1 23; Amber at $1 20@$1 21. CORN steady at 56c. Dressed HOGS dull at $7 50@$7 75.

MOBILE, Dec. 12.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 14c.; sales, 2,000 bales; net receipts, 4,995 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,873 bales; coastwise, 80 bales; stock, 59,681 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 10.—COTTON quiet; good ordinary, 12½c.; sales, 900 bales; net receipts, 3,716 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,507 bales; stock, 40,404 bales.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12.—WHEAT heavy and unchanged. CORN and OATS nominally unchanged. PETROLEUM—Crude very dull at $4; Refined very quiet at 20c.

NORFOLK, Dec. 12.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 14¼c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 3,109 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,349 bales; stock, 3,517 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 12.—COTTON dull; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 328 bales; exports, coastwise, 79 bales; stock, 1,455 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 12.—COTTON in fair demand at lower rates; sales, 1,140 bales; receipts, 1,250 bales; Middling, 13¾c.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15⅛c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, coastwise, 1,091 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

[Advertisement.]
In this progressive building age,
A Mansard roof is all the rage;
But KNOX, in roofing the upper story,
Covers himself and the man with glory.
KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Dec. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Silesia	Dec. 13	New-York	Hamburg
Abyssinia	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Minnesota	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Aleppo	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	Dec. 17	New-York	Glasgow
Weser	Dec. 17	New-York	Bremen
City of Paris	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Italy	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Wyoming	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA AND BERMUDA.

Columbia	Dec. 15	New-York	Havana
San Francisco	Dec. 17	New-York	Bermuda

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For France, via Brest, by the *Pereire*, at 7 A. M.; no supplementary mail. For Halifax, N. S., and Newfoundland, by the *City of Baltimore*, at 7 A. M. For Germany, via Hamburg, by the *Silesia*, at 12 M.; no supplementary mail.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Minnesota*, at 8 A. M.; a supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 12—*In Steamship Idaho, from Liverpool.*—W. B. Meeker and wife and two daughters, J. L. Beiaas, F. Goodridge, Lawrence Hall, O. S. Hall, Mr. Littleton, Mother Mary de Sales, Sister Mary Francis, Miss Jane Kriggley.

In Steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah.—J. Gilchrist, Jas. A. Hanen, Mrs. Bowies, Mrs. Wall, J. W. Means, H. Whiting, C. F. Pitcher, A. White, G. M. Ellicott, Mrs. M. Villipigne, P. Carley, Thos. Merkins, D Henry, J. C. Blauvelt.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:16 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon rises....9:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:11 | Gov. Island..2:00 | Hell Gate.....3:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Orissa, (Br.,) Masterton, Liverpool, A. Baxter & Co.

Barks W. E. Heard, (Br.,) Raymond, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mary Edson, Howes, Cadiz, Baker & Conwell; Harry Booth, Chase, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Sharon, (Br.,) Berry, Constantinople, Baker & Hurlbut; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Messenger, St. Johns, P. R., Simpson & Shaw.

Schrs. Thos. Booz, Cameron, Havana, A. L. Guillaume & Co.; Arthur, Patterson, Brazos Santiago, Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd; H. V. Crandall, Pettis, Wolfville, via Portland, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Canal-boat Geo. Taber, Hallem, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Nov. 30 and Queenstown Dec. 1, with mdse. and 181 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 5, 7½ P. M., lat. 50 13, lon. 37 41, Ross Doherty, a native of Ireland, aged twenty-six years, committed suicide by jumping overboard; 5th, lat. 50 50, lon. 33 30, passed a London steamer, bound E. 6th, lat. 48 30, lon. 43, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Kearsarge, (of Boston,) Symonds, Calcutta Aug. 3, with mdse. to Wills, Edmonds & Co. Is anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Ship John Barbour, (of St. John, N. B.,) Chapman, Liverpool Oct. 1, via Welchpool, N. B., 9 ds., with salt to James W. Elwell & Co. Will load for Antwerp.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Locke, of, and from Bermuda 10 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co. Experienced heavy N. N. W. gales the entire passage. The T. H. A. P. brings to this port Capt. Center, the mate and six seamen of the schr. Julia Parson, (of Gloucester, Mass.) abandoned Nov. 20, lat. 28, lon. 60, on a voyage from Surinam, for Boston, having experienced a heavy N. E. gale lasting 3 ds., during which lost rudder, bowsprit, and sprung aleak; the pumps gave out, and falling in with the schr. George Brown, of and for Bermuda, the Captain decided to abandon her, and transferred the crew with part of their effects on board of her.

Brig Abbie Watson, Allen, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. H. S. Finch, (of New-London,) Lowell, Virginia, for Providence. While beating up the East River, was run into by the schr. Chief, striking her on the port quarter, breaking the rail, carrying away the davits, tearing the mainsail, and badly damaging the cabin.

Schr. E. Closson, (of Brookhaven,) Coombs, Kingston, Ja. 25 ds., with logwood to Solomon & De Cordova—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras with heavy N. E. gales; left no vessels.

Schr. Chas. Comery, Pinkham, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. George & Emily, Terry, Gardiner, with lumber for Hoboken.

Schr. Marcena Monson, Dayton, Fall River, for Baltimore.

Schr. Annie Murchie, Ellis, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. F. Carbada, Swaine, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. W. Middleton, Bradford, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Nelson, Macomber, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. M. J. Laughton, Laughton, Pembroke, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Warren Sawyer, Cox, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Anna Myrick, Richards, Danversport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Exertion, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Sardinian, Elwell, Rockland, with lime for Richmond.

Schr. William H. Everett, Bean, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Reindeer, Lozier, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. James Satterthwait, Kenney, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. James Parker, Sr., Kelly, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Julia Elisabeth, Andage, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Portchester.

Schr. Ed. Lindsley, Hodges, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Chas. Northam, Hall, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Joseph E. Potts, Davis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Anson Brown, Mills, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Rester, Davis, Elizabethport, for Portchester.
Schr. Winona, Bacon, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Portland, Conn.
Schr. John Goodspeed, Dart, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.
Schr. Ida, Derring, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. W. Huddle, Loyd, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. White King, Cheesebro, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Wm. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Amelia Augusta, Mott, Norwalk.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Natt, Barker, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. F. A. Heath, Jones, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Silas Wright, Brown, Fall River.
Schr. Elm City, Kidd, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Mary, Horton, Norwich.
Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Roslyn.
Schr. Village Belle, Conklin, Wareham.
Schr. Fred Tyler, Terrill, Providence.
Schr. A. Crandall, Rogers, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. John Farmer, Moore, Providence.
Schr. Chowan, Goldthwait, Providence.
Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Fall River.
Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Wm. Gray, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Julia Ann, Wells, New-Haven.
Schr. L. B. Wing, Endicott, Providence.
Schr. Jane, Nash, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Peerless, Smith, Wareham.
Schr. Sedona, Holbrook, Boston.
Schr. Excelsior, Murphy, New-Haven.
Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Rockport.
Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, Riverhead.
Schr. Highland Chief, Freeman, Providence.
Schr. W. W. Bramerd, Dibble, Mystic.
Schr. Mansfield, Acorn, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Coral, Kent, Providence.
Schr. Minquas, Henry, Providence.
Schr. Chattanooga, Reynolds, Providence.
Schr. Celeste, Roberts, Norwalk.
Schr. Charter Oak, Gould, Newport.
Schr. San Juan, Howard, Newport.
Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Emeline Haight, Avery, Boston.
Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Portland, Conn.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, E. S. E., very foggy.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Polar Star, Bairnson, from London, arr. 11th and anchored at S. W. Spit, came up this P. M., and reports having been 23 ds. W. of the Banks, with strong westerly gales, during which lost and split sails; Dec. 7, lat. 40, lon. 70 30, spoke ship New World, hence for London; same time, saw ship Sandusky, hence for London.

The schr. Broadfield, Crowell, from Providence, arr. 11th, in ballast. Has been ordered to Boston, and sld. 12th.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Arr. steamer Alhambra, from Savannah. Reports she saw on Sunday, in Vineyard Sound, the steamer Achilles with the steamer Leopard in tow, steering for Holmes' Hole.

Below ship Cromwell, from Calcutta.

Arr. schr. Galena, from St. Michael.

Also arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; brig Abby, from Gonaives.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; brig Hortensia, from Cardenas. Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York. J. W. Everman, for Philadelphia; bark Rosetta McNeil, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 12.—Arr. ship Calumet, from Callao, for orders, in a leaky condition.

Passed up brig Nornen, from Rio.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Arr. steamer George Washington, from New-York.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 12.—The steamer California, Mobile, for Liverpool, put in here for coal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Sld. ship St. Lucius, for Liverpool, laden with wheat.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 12.—Arr. schr. L. C. Hickman, from Baltimore; bark Brazil, from Boston, and Iris, from Windsor, N. S., and brig Mariposa, from Matanzas.

Sld. schr. L. S. Russell, for Jacksonville; ships Jamestown, for Liverpool; Guy R. Phelps, for Jacksonville. Three ships below.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Aspinwall, Nov. 23, steam-ship Nile, from Jamaica, Nov. 25, brigs Stad Appingadam, from London; Teresa de Pavia, from Genoa; 26th, steam-ship Caribbean, from Carthagena; 28th, steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from New-York; Dec. 1, schr. N. & D. Scudder, from Old Providence; 2d, schr. Narragansett, from New-York.

Sld. Nov. 22, steam-ship Elbe, for Jamaica; Nov. 25, steam-ship Nile, for Carthagena.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, Dec. 10.—The General Transatlantic Company steamer Ville de Paris, from New-York, arrived at this port, at 8 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The steamship Cuba, of the Cunard line, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown, at midnight. All well.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 AND 567 BROADWAY
HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR COLLECTION OF DRESS AND BAND BRACELETS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. ALSO A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NECKLACES AND LOCKETS.

The Superiority of the Unrivaled
WEBER
Piano-Forte
Is conceded by all who have CAREFULLY COMPARED it with others.
In the
NEW SCALE
The Manufacturer has succeeded in making the
MOST PERFECT PIANO-FORTE
possible; hence they are preferred by all the
GREAT ARTISTS OF THE DAY,
And recommended by all the
LEADING NEWSPAPERS.
Prices will be found as reasonable as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV., CORNER 16TH-ST.

BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
CABINET FURNITURE
MANUFACTURERS.
Ware-house Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.,
NEW-YORK.

MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
First-class Sewing-machines on very accommodating terms, at No. 294 Bowery, New-York.
EMPIRE S. M. CO.

$9 TO $5! CHRISTMAS! $9 TO $5! Give a STOVE to your wife! We will sell these beautiful and delightful BEACON LIGHT BASE BURNERS, for thirty days, at reduction of $9 to $5, according to size. NATIONAL STOVE WORKS, Nos. 239 and 241 Water-st.

LONDON
FANCY ARTICLES
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
GAME-BOXES, CARD-BOXES, LIQUOR-CASES, CIGAR-BOXES, STATIONERY-CABINETS, DRESSING-CASES, WRITING-DESKS, AND FOLIOS IN POLLARD OAK, ONYX, COROMANDEL, AND OTHER CHOICE WOODS, SOME WITH RICH GILT MOUNTINGS, JUST RECEIVED BY
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-Square.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN
Railway Company
OF ILLINOIS AND INDIANA,
(ON ROAD COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION.)
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Interest at SEVEN PER CENT., payable in New-York May and November, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Price 92 1-2 and ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency. Subscription, $1,800,000. Issue of bonds limited to $16,000 per mile. Total length of line, 200 miles—90 COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION, rest under construction.
The road runs through one of the most populous and fertile regions in the West, connecting at St. Louis, the largest city in the West, with Nashville, the largest one in Tennessee; Louisville, the largest in Kentucky, and Evansville, the second in size in Indiana, by the shortest and best possible lines. Every mile of it is underlaid by the *great coal-field of Illinois*, now mined at various points on the road, and yielding from 9,000,000 to 30,000,000 of tons per square mile.
The Salt Works of Gallatin County on this line, now in operation, are of unlimited capacity, and the only ones within 450 miles of St. Louis.
The only Iron and Lead Mines in Illinois are found within ten miles of the track.
16,000,000 bushels of Corn, 4,500,000 bushels of Wheat, 100,000 acres of other field crops, and 165,000 head of Hogs, were grown in the counties traversed by the road, during the year 1870, by a population of 230,000.
The earnings during the first 14 days of November after the opening of St. Louis division (76 miles) were at a rate varying from $500 to $800 per day—a sum amply sufficient to pay all expenses, including interest on bonds and operation, and leave a surplus for extensions.
This is the largest amount ever earned at first by any new road of equal length leading into St. Louis.
After a thorough investigation, we are convinced that these bonds are among the best and safest ever offered in our market.
Further particulars furnished upon application.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN PIANOS
AT THE
PARIS EXPOSITION!
CHICKERING & SONS
TRIUMPHANT AT THE
UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,
PARIS, 1867.
Chickering & Sons
WERE AWARDED THE
Highest Recompense over all Competition, the Cross of the Legion of Honor and
FIRST GOLD MEDAL
for the American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited, viz.: Grand, Square and Upright. This award being distinctly classified by the Imperial Commission as FIRST IN THE ORDER OF MERIT, places the Pianos of Chickering & Sons at the head of the list, and above all other Pianos exhibited.
A general reduction in prices, and a strict adhesion to the
ONE PRICE SYSTEM,
adopted by them April, 1869. Uniform and fair prices to all purchasers.
In addition to their established styles of Pianos, Chickering & Sons offer for the use of schools, teachers and others wishing a good, reliable Piano, at an exceedingly moderate price,
The SCHOOL PIANO, a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced 7-octave Pianos, the only difference being that the School Piano is made in a perfectly plain case. It is in every respect a thoroughly first-class Chickering Piano, and is offered at a price which cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Chickering & Sons also desire to call special attention to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
which, for power and quality of tone, delicacy of touch, perfection of mechanism, durability and general excellence of workmanship, with beauty of design and finish, cannot be excelled by any other pianos of this style now offered.
Every Piano is Fully Warranted.
WAREROOMS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av

WALTHAM
WATCHES.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway.

HARD-WOOD BOARDS
And Spanish Cedar
FOR CIGAR-BOXES,
and a large and magnificent assortment of
VENEERS,
comprising everything in their line, both Foreign and Domestic, to which they invite the special attention of all dealers. Send for Catalogue and Price List.
GEO. W. READ & CO.,
Factory, { No. 291 Monroe-st. / No. 398 Madison-st. } Nos. 168, 170 & 172 Centre-st.

REMOVAL.
It having been reported that we are to add a retail department to our business, we take this opportunity to inform our friends and the public that WE SHALL SELL NO GOODS AT RETAIL at our new store, but shall use the entire building, No. 690 Broadway, for our legitimate business of importing, manufacturing and selling Men's Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG.

A MAGNIFICENT assortment of genuine Meerschaum Pipes, all of my own make, and fully warranted for Holiday presents. No. 6 John-st., upstairs, also at the store cor. Nassau & John sts. F. J. KALDENBERG.

ITALIAN GRAYHOUNDS FOR SALE.—Small size; very pretty for a child or lady. Address E. CURTIS, Worcester, Mass.